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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a state-by-state overview of the 1999 legislative sessions. It includes a comparative analysis of state school-finance legislation from 1994 through 1999, and offers the results of an analysis that examined established and emergent trends. It claims that in 1999, 563 bills on school-finance legislation were passed and signed into law. To facilitate comparisons for this analysis, finance bills are divided into 16 categories, such as state aid to elementary and secondary education and study committees of state education funding systems. A table of information, that includes the name of the state, a summary of legislation, and a bill number, is provided for each category of educational funding. The number of bills passed eclipsed earlier years and extended an overall trend of increasing levels of legislative activity since 1994. The volume of bills indicates that state legislators' awareness of education funding has increased. Although these lawmakers frequently subscribe to a regional view, looking to legislative trends in neighboring states, they are also aware of national trends. Some notable trends in education funding are concerned with educational technology funding, school infrastructure funding, charter-school funding, and student-achievement funding. A review of the bills indicates increasing interest in funding teacher quality and early-childhood education. (RJM)

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The State of State School Finance Legislation in the New Millennium

As we enter the new millennium, funding of public elementary and secondary education remains a critical function of state legislatures. This chapter opens with an overview of 1999 school finance legislation and a comparative analysis of legislative activity from 1994 through 1999, followed by a two-part trend analysis. The first focuses on legislation that reflects trends established over the past six years, while the second which explores more recent or emergent trends. The chapter closes with conclusions and policy implications.

An Overview of 1999 School Finance Legislation and A Comparative Analysis of the 1994-1999 Legislative Sessions

The 1999 legislative session closed with 563 bills passed and signed into law.[1] The number of bills passed by a single state ranged from zero in Kentucky and Minnesota to 38 in California. (See Table 1) School finance legislation covers a broad spectrum of school finance issues. While general state aid, the single largest source of state school funding, is often the focus of education finance research and analysis, state legislation addresses a range of education finance concerns as varied as charter school funding and education employee compensation. Taken together, this body of law paints a portrait of the many and varied goals legislatures hope to accomplish through education funding mechanisms, and, over time, reveals shifts in funding and policy priorities.

For the purposes of analysis, I have divided the bills into sixteen categories: 1) State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education; 2) Study Committees of State Education Funding

Systems; 3) Lottery and Gaming Funds Used for Education; 4) School Infrastructure Funding; 5) School Safety Funding; 6) Special Education Funding; 7) Technology Funding; 8) Transportation Funding; 9) Charter School Funding; 10) Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding; 11) Special Purpose Education Program Funding; 12) Budgeting and Fiscal Management; 13) Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding; 14) Supplemental Revenues for School Districts; 15) School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues; and 16) Other Education Funding Legislation. (Table 2 lists abstracts of all bills by category, and Table 3 lists the number of bills by category followed by the number of states in which that category of legislation was passed.)

The number of bills passed during the 1999 legislative session eclipsed earlier years and extended an overall trend of increasing levels of legislative activity since 1994. For example, in 1994, only 127 bills were passed, while during the 1995-1997 sessions, total bills passed increased dramatically, from 212 bills in 1995 to 447 in 1997. The 1998 session represented the only exception to this trend with the number of bills passed dropping to 394. (See Figure 1.)

In 1999, eleven of the sixteen categories of legislation listed above registered an increase in the number of bills passed. Increases were most dramatic in four areas: school infrastructure funding; charter school funding; special purpose education program funding; and school employee compensation and personnel issues.[2] (See Tables 4 and 5.)

Established Trends in State School Finance Legislation

Over the past several years, state legislators' awareness has been heightened in several critical areas of education funding. While it is accurate that lawmakers frequently subscribe to a regional view, looking to legislative trends in neighboring states, they are also cognizant of national

trends. For example, it appears that the increase in funding measures for student achievement may be due to state-to-state influence, while, at the national level, a number of reports as well as federal bills, both proposed and passed, may have influenced the level of state legislative activity around the financing of educational technology, school infrastructure, and charter school funding. This section briefly examines trends in each of the four areas.

Educational Technology Funding. During the 1999 legislative session, 17 states passed 26 educational technology funding measures. Over the last six years, the number of bills passed per session has grown substantially, and the range of the legislation has expanded from the purchase of computer hardware and peripherals to include funding of professional development for educators, with the goal of utilizing technology more effectively and enhancing student achievement.

School Infrastructure Funding. In recent legislative sessions, the number of school infrastructure funding bills has increased substantially. Aging school facilities, backlogs of deferred maintenance, increasing enrollments, and, in some cases, litigation, have placed pressure on legislatures to pass funding measures. During the 1999 session alone, 93 bills were passed in 35 states.

Charter School Funding. Over the past six years, charter school funding legislation has increased from a mere 3 bills in 1994 to 41 in 1999. The 1999 session continued a trend regarding the maturation of charter school funding legislation, with a number of legislatures returning to previously enacted laws, permitting the establishment and funding of charter schools, and fine-tuning fiscal provisions. In addition, in 1999, some legislatures expanded charter school funding to include financing of infrastructure.

Student Achievement Funding. In 1999, almost half, or twenty-four, states, passed 39 funding measures designed to improve student achievement, representing the strong interest of

legislators in raising student achievement across the board. These measures represented a range of mechanisms, which can be divided into seven categories: 1) Extended, summer, and after-school programs; 2) Class size reduction; 3) Expansion of post-secondary education options; 4) Reading instruction in the early grades; 5) Academic success of all learners; 6) State standards; and 7) Education beyond the basics.

Emergent Trends in State School Finance Legislation

Teacher quality and early childhood education represent more recent trends in education funding, and, hence, are referred to as emergent trends. During the 1998 legislative session, four states passed funding bills to enhance teacher quality, with a cluster of six such measures passed in California alone. In 1999, thirteen states passed twenty-five bills, in areas such as professional development funding often targeted to specific disciplines, such as reading and mathematics; fiscal incentives for teachers to secure the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards certification; and grants and loans to encourage new entrants into the teaching profession, particularly in critical shortage areas. Legislative interest in the funding of early childhood education has remained constant over the last three legislative sessions. In 1999, three states passed four measures, that ranged from establishing statewide commissions to study the feasibility of funding early childhood education to establishing fiscal incentives for school districts to offer pre-kindergarten programs.

Conclusions and Policy Implications

The number of bills, a total of 563, passed during the 1999 legislative session eclipsed earlier years and extended an overall trend of increasing levels of legislative activity since 1994.

This chapter provided an overview of the 1999 legislative session, a comparative analysis of state school finance legislation from 1994 through 1999, and a trend analysis, that examined established and emergent trends. Established trends are found in the funding areas of educational technology, school infrastructure, charter schools, and student achievement. More recent trends have emerged in the funding of teacher quality and early childhood education. At the beginning of the new millennium, legislative interest remains high over a broad spectrum of school finance issues.

Endnotes

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[1] Source: Lexis-Nexis searches by the author (January, 2000).

[2] The dramatic increase in the category of school employee compensation and personnel issues is due, in part, to the addition this year of funding legislation for state school employee retirement systems and health insurance.

Table 1
1999 State School Finance Legislation Totals by State
(Number of bills passed)

Alabama	9	Montana	10
Alaska	2	Nebraska	9
Arizona	18	Nevada	17
Arkansas	30	New Hampshire	20
California	38	New Jersey	16
Colorado	5	New Mexico	18
Connecticut	13	New York	11
Delaware	6	North Carolina	4
Florida	17	North Dakota	17
Georgia	9	Ohio	4
Hawaii	11	Oklahoma	25
Idaho	11	Oregon	16
Illinois	18	Pennsylvania	2
Indiana	8	Rhode Island	3
Iowa	5	South Carolina	5
Kansas	4	South Dakota	9
Kentucky	0	Tennessee	11
Louisiana	23	Texas	19
Maine	13	Utah	15
Maryland	15	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	1	Virginia	36
Michigan	2	Washington	13
Minnesota	0	West Virginia	7
Mississippi	11	Wisconsin	1
Missouri	2	Wyoming	1
Total			563

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Relates to the education budget; provides for support and maintenance and development of public education. **H.B. 157**
Arizona	Allows the Department of Corrections to receive educational funding based upon the same formula used to determine funding for public schools. **S.B. 1007**
	Establishes new methods for determining a school district's expenditure base limit and establishes new procedures for proposed expenditures that exceed the base limit; repeals current methods of determining a property tax increase for school districts. **S.B. 1240** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Provides full K-12 formula funding to county jail education programs by allowing incarcerated pupils to be funded equivalents to other accommodation school pupils for counties operating their programs through accommodation schools. **H.B. 2084** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Arkansas	Provides that when any area is declared a natural disaster area, school districts therein will not lose state equalization funding for that year or the next year. **H.B. 1296**
	Amends the school funding formula definition by adding a definition for student loss funding. **S.B. 759**
	Requests the house and senate interim committees on education to conduct a study of the impact of deregulation of the utility industry on the funding and operation of public schools in the state. **H.C.R. 1016**
California	Relates to existing law regarding school districts receiving funds from federal Forest Reserve Fund and eligibility for further apportionments; provides that the provision that establishes this eligibility becomes inoperative on 07/01/2002, and as of 01/01/2003 is repealed, and would require a school district that receives apportionments to report to State Department of Education and Department of Finance by 07/01/2001, concerning the district's need for funding. **A.B. 1**
	Appropriates moneys from the General Fund in augmentation of the Budget Act of 1998; declares that a specified amount appropriated by this bill to be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for the 1998-99 fiscal year for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution. **S.B. 1257**
Colorado	Concerns the financing of public schools. **H.B. 1209**
	Concerns the size factor used in calculating total program funding for certain small school districts that adopt plans of reorganization that result in deconsolidation of the school districts. **H.B. 1367**

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Connecticut	Makes the Education Cost Sharing school finance formula permanent; alters formula for calculating town's regular education program expenditures. **S.B. 1142**
	Changes formula for allocating grants to priority school districts and transitional school districts. **S.B. 1330**
Hawaii	Appropriates emergency funds for education. **H.B. 1085**
Idaho	Provides legislative intent regarding the expenditures for the public schools; appropriates specified amounts for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 for Public School Income Fund, Educational Support Program, Unemployment Insurance Program, salaries, enhancement programs, technology expenditures including Libraries Linking Idaho Program and the Idaho Council for Technology in Learning. **H.B. 375** (Cross-listed in 2.7 and 2.15)
Illinois	Provides the Available Local Resources of a grant-eligible district, as a component of the formula by which that district's general State aid is computed, shall be determined using an equalized assessed valuation of the district's taxable property that reflects the limitations placed by the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law on the growth in district property tax revenues. **H.B. 1134** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Removes required report projecting secondary special education exit numbers; changes computation for reimbursement for gifted children and transportation so valuation for school district is computed in same manner as for apportionment of general State financial aid; provides charter schools maintain accurate attendance records if chartered by State Board sufficient to file claims under provisions concerning the basis for apportionment of general State aid. **S.B. 291** (Cross-listed in 2.6, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.11)
Indiana	Changes the effective date of provisions of the 1999 budget bill that changed the primetime education funding formula from a school year formula to a calendar year formula; makes other changes to the school funding formula; changes the Lake County supplemental property tax for schools; moves from October 1 to April 1 the date for the Department of Workforce Development to report on labor demand categories under the vocational education formula; provides for instructional aides. **S.B. 9P** (Cross-listed in 2.10, 2.11 and 2.15)
Iowa	Establishes a state percent of growth of 4 percent for purposes of the State School Foundation Program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2000; makes the bill applicable for state aid computation under the School Foundation Program for the school budget year beginning July 1, 2000. **H.B. 146**
	Provides additional funding for certain school districts that have either decreasing or increasing enrollments. **H.B. 147**

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Kansas	Concerns school district finance; relates to the counting of preschool-aged at-risk pupils; increases base state aid per pupil; affects determination of at-risk low enrollment, and correlation weightings; revises the definition of local effort; relates to the school district general fund property tax levy; relates to juvenile detention facilities and the weighing of pupils therein. **S.B. 171** (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.11)
Louisiana	Provides for part-time students and associated fundings; provides for attendance by students outside the parish; provides for new charter schools to get five years of facility funding. **S.B. 546** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.9)
Maine	Allows school administrative units to be reimbursed proportionally for students participating in equivalent instruction programs, yet still receive some level of on-site academic services provided by their local public school; requires school administrative units to keep accurate records and report full-time equivalency enrollment. **H.B. 573**
Michigan	Relates to income tax rate; regards reduction in tax rate; provides for the 2000 and 2001 tax years and revise earmarking to school aid fund. **H.B. 4035** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Relates to education and board members; provides for appointment of reform school board by mayor in certain school districts; provides a system of public instruction for elementary and secondary schools; provides for the organization and maintenance, and prescribes the powers of schools, school districts, and public school academies; provides for regulations of school teachers and employees; establishes a fund and provides for expenditures. **S.B. 297** (Cross-listed in 2.15 and 2.16)
Mississippi	Makes an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the general education programs, the Vocational and Technical Education Division of the State Department of Education and the Mississippi School district uniform Millage Assistance Grant Program for the fiscal year 2000. **H.B. 1636** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
Montana	Revises the schedule of base aid payments to school districts to complete the distribution in full prior to the end of the school fiscal year. **S.B. 31**
	Revises laws relating to public elementary and secondary schools; changes the various annual reporting date requirements from September to the second Monday in September; revises the reporting time requirements of a district superintendent or county high school principal regarding pupil attendance, absence, and enrollment; authorizes trustees to deposit proceeds from insurance settlements on real or personal property insured by the district into an appropriate fund. **S.B. 69** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
	Increases the total per-anb and basic entitlements for public schools for school fiscal years 2000 and 2001; increases the total per-anb entitlement for an elementary school district or a K-12 district elementary program to a specified amount for school fiscal year 2000 and to a specified amount for school fiscal year 2001. **S.B. 100**

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Nebraska	Changes school regulation, finance, transportation, operation, and governance provisions. **L.B. 813** (Cross-listed in 2.8)
	Relates to schools; eliminates the office of county superintendent of schools; provides for county school administrators; changes and eliminates provisions relating to the change of boundaries of school districts, county committees, and the State committee for the reorganization of School Districts; changes the powers and duties relating to school administration, truancy, and school finance. **L.B. 272** (Cross-listed in 2.16)
New Hampshire	Establishes a uniform education property tax and a utility property tax; increases the business profit tax and real estate transfer taxes; includes other sources of revenue to provide funding for an adequate public education; makes an appropriation therefor. **H.B. 117** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Corrects House Bill 117; deletes any funding not made in accordance with the law; adjusts any sum which may be used as a setoff against an appropriation amount; defines weighted pupils in cases of school free or reduced price meals; provides for education grants per the average daily attendance of each district and the distribution thereof; provides for a utility property tax to be paid directly to the State for deposit in the Education Trust Fund. **H.B. 300** (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.11)
	Establishes a public education funding formula; establishes a uniform statewide education property tax; provides education property tax hardship relief to specified low and moderate income homeowners. **H.B. 999** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
New Jersey	Adjusts prebudget year total on which stabilization aid growth limit will be applied to calculate a district's permissible increase in State aid between prebudget and budget years; provides that any funds received by district in 1997-98 school year as restoration of an administrative penalty will be included in the district's prebudget year total for purpose of calculating the district's stabilized aid in the 1998-99 school year and thereafter. **A.B. 2312**
	Amends the definition of Abbott district under the Comprehensive Educational Improvement and Financing Act of 1996 to include any district which was defined as a special needs district under the prior school funding law; provides a formula for the determination of state aid to these districts. **S.B. 806**
	Limits amount of State funds to be withheld from a school district as a penalty for violations of the Public School Contracts Law resulting from negligence beyond an error in judgment. **S.B. 808**
New Mexico	Provides that certain excess revenues be distributed to the Common School Permanent Fund; relates to federal mineral leasing revenue. **H.B. 131**

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Relates to education; provides for the expenditure of certain Federal Revenue for Capital Outlay; changes the percentage of local revenue credit calculated in the State Equalization Guarantee Distribution. **S.B. 418** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
North Dakota	Allows for the withholding of state aid payments to a school district if the school district fails to make full and timely payments on any evidences of indebtedness sold to the Bond Bank. **S.B. 2042** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Relates to payment of state school aid by the superintendent of public instruction. **S.B. 2146**
	Relates to authority of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold state funds; relates to special education policies. **S.B. 2154** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
Oklahoma	Creates the Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship Program; Directs the State Regents for Higher Education to promulgate certain rules; makes extensive revisions of the Education Code, including but not limited to graduation requirements, testing, educational loan forgiveness; also relates to school transportation, average daily attendance, charter schools, special education and uniforms. **H.B. 1759** (Cross-listed in 2.6, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.11)
	Relates to public lands; requires monthly distribution of certain funds; establishes formula for distribution of certain trust funds; relates to distributions from the permanent school funds, educational funds and public building funds; relates to trust funds held by custodial banks. **S.B. 36** (Cross listed in 2.4 and 2.14)
	Relates to apportionment and payment of income to schools; changes nature of funds to be apportioned and distributed; relates to the Commissioners of the Land Office and the State Treasury. **S.B. 60** (Cross-listed in 2.14)
	Relates to schools and expenditures and limitations. **S.B. 262**
Oregon	Authorizes State Board of Education to lend financially troubled school districts up to $700,000, interest free; allows Superintendent of Public Instruction to transfer moneys from State School Fund as repayment for loan; sunsets December 31, 2003; appropriates moneys from General Fund to Department of Education. **H.B. 2052**
	Appropriates money from General Fund to Department of Education for State School Fund; establishes maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery funds and state education lottery bonds; limits amount, combined with local revenues, that may be distributed from State School Fund; states that certain amounts are considered to replace lost revenues and be considered tax relief. **H.B. 5018** (Cross-listed in 2.3 and 2.10)
South Dakota	Revises certain provisions relating to state aid to education. **H.B. 1031**

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Clarifies average daily membership in the state aid to education formula. **S.B. 89**
Tennessee	Authorizes funding for school enrollment growth below 2%, if the funds appropriated for enrollment growth exceed the amount required to fund growth over 2%. **H.B. 498**
Texas	Relating to management or investment of the permanent school fund. **H.B. 3739**
	Relates to public school finance and to public school education. **S.B. 4**
Utah	Relates to public education; provides for state and local funding of the Minimum School Program Act; provides a ceiling for the state contribution of the maintenance and operation portion of the act; establishes the value of the Weighted Pupil Unit; establishes distribution formulas. **H.B. 3**
Vermont	Relates to limits to aid for special education and the granting thereof; provides for average daily attendance funding; provides for payments in lieu of taxes; relates to property tax sources of funding for public education; relates to personal and real property taxation. **H.B. 548** (Cross-listed in 2.6 and 2.10)
	Establishes a system for providing state financial aid to comprehensive high schools; proposes that a comprehensive school shall receive assistance for tuition reduction, tryout classes, equipment replacement and incentive grants; generally relates to state aid to comprehensive high schools. **H.B. 434**
Virginia	Clarifies in Standard 1 of Standards of Quality (SOG) that school divisions offering half-day kindergarten programs are to adjust their average daily membership (ADM) for kindergarten to reflect 85% of the total kindergarten ADM, as provided in appropriation act. **H.B. 2141**
	Requires registration by nonresidents who enter the Commonwealth to attend school, carry on a vocation or become employed if they would be required to register if they were a resident of the Commonwealth or if they are required to register in their home state. **S.B. 760**
Washington	Increases per full-time equivalent students in state basic education appropriations provided under this act, including appropriations for salary and benefits increases, is 4.1 percent from the 98-99 school year, and 3.4 percent from the 99-00 school year to the 00-01 school year. **H.B. 2297A** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Provides that, commencing with calender year 2000, in addition to a school district's other general fund allocations, each eligible district shall be provided local effort assistance funds. Mitigates the effect that low property tax values might have on the ability of a school district to raise local revenues to supplement the state's basic program of education. Serves to equalize the property tax rates that individual taxpayers would pay for such levies. **S.B. 5298** (Cross-listed in 2.10)

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Declares that the accountability system should be based on continuous improvement at all levels of Washington's education system and on a fundamental principle that all students have equitable access to curriculum and instruction that is aligned to the standards; declares that the state's educational system should respect and support local flexibility in the design, financing, and management of schools, including their instructional programs. **S.B. 5418**
West Virginia	Increases the maximum ratio of service personnel per 1000 students in net enrollment from 43 1/2 to 43 6/10 for low density counties and to 44 1/2 for high density counties; increases pay of service personnel for college or comparable credit; changes the percent of the replacement value of bus fleets included in the calculation of the allowance in the foundation school program for transportation. **H.B. 2402** (Cross-listed in 2.8 and 2.15)
Wyoming	Relates to public schools; modifies the public school reform legislation previously adopted by the legislature in response to the supreme court decision in Campbell County School District, et al., v. State of Wyoming, et al. **S.B. 39**

Table 2.2: Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Maryland	Establishes a Commission on Education Finance, Equity, and Excellence; requires the Commission to make recommendations to ensure adequacy and equity in public school funding, to provide for transition as current school funding initiatives abrogate, to analyse whether the current funding proceedings should be retained or adopted, and to ensure that local property tax policies do not affect equitable allocation of educational funding statewide. **H.B. 10** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
Nebraska	Provides duties for the School Finance Review Committee; creates the Hardship Fund; provides for the distribution of the funds for unexpected occurrences as prescribed. **L.B. 314**
	Appropriates funds to aid in carrying out the provision of Legislative Bill 314 which provides duties for the School Finance Review Committee. **L.A. 314**
North Dakota	Relates to educational support per student and payment factors; provides an appropriation; provides for a legislative council study. **S.B. 2162**

Table 2.3: Lottery and Gaming Funds Used for Education

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Establishes Education Lottery Corporation; provides for board of directors, duties, vendors, retailers, income tax, competitive bid laws exemption, payment of prizes, offenses and penalties, subject to Constitutional amendment. **S.B. 374**
	Establishes the Office of Information Technology; provides for director appointed by Governor; provides for distribution of lottery funds to public schools and public institutions of higher education. **S.B. 385**
Idaho	Regards the use of moneys received from the income tax imposed on lottery winnings; appropriates a specified amount to the Public School Income Fund to be used for the Idaho Safe and Drug Free Schools Program. **H.B. 376**
Oregon	Directs Superintendent of Public Instruction to distribute amounts from State School Fund to education service districts; creates interim task force on education service district funding; allows education lottery bonds to be issued to fund state education projects for school districts; transfers moneys from State School Fund to Out-of-State Disabilities Placement Education Fund. **H.B. 2567** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
	Appropriates money from General Fund to Department of Education for State School Fund; establishes maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery funds and state education lottery bonds; limits amount, combined with local revenues, that may be distributed from State School Fund; states that certain amounts are considered to replace lost revenues and be considered tax relief. **H.B. 5018** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.10)
South Dakota	Transfers funds from the special racing revolving fund and the South Dakota-bred racing fund to the Department of Social Services for domestic and sexual abuse shelter programs and to the Department of Education for child development and certain technology enhancement programs; makes appropriation therefor. **S.B. 237** (Cross-listed in 2.7 and 2.11)
Texas	Relates to the amount retained in the lottery pooled bond fund. **S.B. 1320**

Table 2.4 School Infrastructure Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	Allows a school district to sell property without holding an election if the market value is less than $50,000, and the district adopts a formal plan and uses the sale proceeds to purchase property for a similar purpose; sale proceeds to purchase replacement property must be used within two years; specifies conditions that must be met before a school district may use these provisions. **H.B. 2048**
	Allows the Board to provide funding for long term land leases for new school facilities; eliminates the timeframes associated with the board's ability to distribute construction funds in advance to school districts; limits the Board's ability to distribute construction funds in advance to school districts; prevents the Board from funding a capital project that does not demonstrate adequate construction and property insurance. **H.B. 2286**
	Limits the conflict of interest criteria for School Facilities Board members to the standard conflict of interest provisions applicable to state officers and employees; clarifies the transaction process of the State Treasurer to transfer state general fund revenues to school facilities related funds. **S.B. 1026**
	Allows school district to enter into leases of state land for more than ten years; provides that leases must be granted according to the constitution and State Land Department rules; prohibits a school district from using leased land for any purpose except public education; specifies only monies from the lease of state land to school districts are to be transferred to the New School Facilities Fund. **H.B. 2398**
	Extends the time for school districts to issue class A bonds to three additional years. **S.B. 1327**
Arkansas	Creates for the Department of Education alternative learning pilot charter school capital improvement appropriation. **H.B. 1711** (Cross-listed in 2.9)
	Provides for the Department of Education, School for the Blind capital improvement appropriation. **H.B. 1741** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
	Relates to the Department of Education; relates to school for the deaf capital improvement appropriation. **H.B. 1743** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
	Makes appropriations for distance learning center capital improvements. **S.B. 141** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Refers to technology education and distance learning center capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 336** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Relates to the Department of Education, General Education Division capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 579**
	Allows the Department of Education, General Education Division, Arkansas School for Mathematics and Sciences capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 583** (Cross-listed in 2.11)

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Pertains to publication of the notice of sale of School Bonds. **S.B. 628**
	Permits school districts to issue Refunding Bonds without the approval of the State Board of Education. **S.B. 629**
	Allows the Distance Learning and Multi-purpose Classroom Facility capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 710** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Provides the Department of Education, General Education Division, Rise/Move Summer Tutorial and Enrichment Program capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 727** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Authorizes school districts to finance facilities to share under a compact for charter schools, alternative educational programs, secondary area vocational centers and community-based education. **S.B. 788** (Cross-listed in 2.9 and 2.11)
California	Relates to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act, under which an eligible school district may receive funding for new construction of school facilities. Provides that in addition to this funding for new construction and subject to certain limitations, that funding may be provided for 50% of the cost of evaluation of hazardous materials, as defined, at a site to be acquired by the school district and for 50% of the response cost for removal of hazardous waste. **A.B. 387**
	Requires the State Allocation Board to adopt the priority regulations to rank approved applications if either (1) the total state funds necessary for funding all approved projects exceeds the total state funds actually in the 1998 State School Facilities Fund for allocation for this purpose, or (2) the actual amount of the unallocated proceeds of state bonds available on or after July 1, 2000, for new construction is $300,000,000. **A.B. 562**
	Relates to the California School Finance Authority and its purpose of assisting school and community college districts by providing financing for working capital and capital improvements. Authorizes the Authority to purchase the rights to and possibilities regarding funding for school facilities approved by the State Allocation Board pursuant to the Greene Act, including amounts apportioned and funded and amounts approved but not yet funded, and makes conforming changes. **A.B. 636**
	Requires a governing board of a school district to discuss proposals and plans for expenditure of funds for the deferred maintenance of school district facilities at a regularly scheduled public hearing and would require the board to report to the Legislature by 03/01, in any year that the school district does not set aside prescribed funds for facility deferred maintenance, with copies to specified state agencies and officials, as prescribed. **A.B. 939**
	Relates to enhancing pupil safety. Requires any school district applying for funding pursuant to the Greene Act to include in its plans and specifications for the construction or fabrication of a new of modernized school building, as defined, that includes the construction or fabrication of new or modernized classrooms, a hard-wired connection to a public switched network in each new or modernized classroom. **A.B. 1136** (Cross-listed in 2.5)

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Requires the Governor, in conjunction with the Governor's Budget, to submit annually to the Legislature a proposed 5-year infrastructure plan containing specified information concerning infrastructure needed by state agencies, schools, and postsecondary institutions and a proposal for funding the needed infrastructure. **A.B. 1473**
	Authorizes, as part of the requirements for submission of an application to State Allocation Board for new construction funding pursuant to the Greene Act of 1998, the applicant school district to certify that an energy analysis and report, not to exceed prescribed costs, has been prepared that sets forth utility savings that would be generated if the facilities were designed, constructed, and equipped with the energy efficiency and renewable energy technology. **A.B. 1551**
	Requires any school district using funds allocated pursuant to the act for the construction or modernization of a school building, to have a participation goal of not less than 3% per year, of the overall dollar amount expended each year to the school district for disabled veteran business enterprises. **A.B. 1633**
	Revises and recasts related definitions, and would prohibit the governing board of a school district from approving a project for construction of a new school building unless a school district contracts with an environmental assessor to conduct a certified Phase I environmental assessment; a preliminary assessment report must be prepared if the Phase I assessment recommends that further investigation be conducted or if the Department of Toxic Substances Control so orders. **S.B. 162**
Connecticut	Clarifies allowable purposes for issuance of municipal refunding bonds; adds specified types of indebtedness to those excluded when determining the statutory debt limitation for municipalities and regional school districts; establishes separate General Fund account for funds received by Office of Policy Management from Federal Emergency Management Agency and specifies such funds may be used for any administrative purpose. **H.B. 6709**
	Improves Department of Education funding of construction projects for vocational-technical schools; reserves funds for special education services required by vocational-technical school students. **S.B. 371** (Cross-listed in 2.6 and 2.11)
	Authorizes bonds to fund grants-in-aid for school construction projects and interest subsidy grants. **S.B. 1131**
	Authorizes State Board of Education school construction grants for specified projects; allows towns to be eligible to receive grants for certain projects that do not fully comply with all the applicable specified provisions; allows inclusion of property lease and acquisition costs in grants in certain circumstances. **S.B. 1266**
	Authorizes issuance of a specified amount of state bonds to fund construction of facilities for the Connecticut Juvenile Training School in Middletown for delinquent children, to be operated by Department of Children and Families; authorizes sale of specified state land in Middletown and use of proceeds to fund school's operation; additionally relates to the DCF and delinquent children. **S.B. 1409** (Cross-listed in 2.11)

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Delaware	Implements the first year of a 5-year phased in school property tax reduction program; provides for state assumption of 100% of the cost of existing and future major school capital construction projects and 100% of the tuition cost of children attending special schools or programs. **H.B. 1** (Cross-listed in 2.6 and 2.10)
Florida	Re-creates the Facility Construction Administrative Trust Fund within Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1187**
	Recreates the Alec P. Courtelis Capital Facilities Matching Trust Fund within the Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1199**
	Requires certain educational facility plans to be prepared by an appropriate design professional; deletes formula for School Infrastructure Thrift awards and effort index grants; revises the eligibility criteria and allocation formula for effort index grants; provides for the adoption of standards for relocatable classrooms; revises requirements for related to radon testing; relates to SMART Schools Small County Assistance Program for fiscal year 1998-1999. **S.B. 1848**
Georgia	Relates to capital outlay funds; provides for Legislative findings and intent; defines certain terms; provides for low-wealth capital outlay grants to be made by the State Board of Education to local school systems. **H.B. 149**
	Relates to the powers of local boards of education with respect to the acquisition and disposition of school sites; imposes certain requirements on the letting of public school construction contracts in excess of a specified amount. **H.B. 510**
Hawaii	Changes the amount of general excise tax revenues deposited into the state educational facilities improvement special fund. **H.B. 854** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
Idaho	Provides for state guarantee of repayment of school bonds. **S.B. 1236**
	Appropriates a specified amount to the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho for Boise State University, Idaho State University, Lewis-Clark State College, the University of Idaho and the Office of the State Board of Education for fiscal year 2000; provides funds for system-wide needs, matching awards, research centers and infrastructure, competitive technology grants and teacher preparation activities. **S.B. 1273** (Cross-listed in 2.7 and 2.15)
Illinois	Allows the Educational Facilities Authority to issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing, leasing, or otherwise acquiring, financing, selling, or transferring commodities or other property for a participating institution, to make loans to a participating institution to refund outstanding obligations or advances for working capital, and to issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing the securities of a participating institution or other related capital needs. **H.B. 1274**

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Amends and re-enact certain Sections of the general Obligation Bond Act, the Build Illinois Bond Act, the State Finance Act and the baccalaureate Savings Act that were included in Public act 85-1135; validates actions taken in reliance on those Sections; validates bonds issued in reliance on those provisions and affirms State obligations arising under those bonds; includes statements of findings and purpose. **S.B. 146**
	Amends School Construction Law and School Code; requires Capital Development Board to certify to a school district the amount of the project cost that the district will be required to finance with non-grant funds; authorizes district to incur additional indebtedness by the issuance of school construction project bonds in an amount not exceeding the project cost that the district must finance with non-grant funds. **S.B. 840**
	Amends the Liquor Control Act of 1934 to increase the rate of tax on beer, wine and liquor, beginning July 1, 1999; amends the State Finance Act; creates the Fund for Illinois' Future; provides for 2 transfers from GRF to the Fund; allows the Fund to be used for grants to local governments, school districts, universities, and non-profit corporations for infrastructure expenditures; amends the School Construction Law; requires a 50% local match. **S.B. 1066**
	Amends the General Obligation Bond Act; increases bond authorization for various capital facilities, including open land, transportation, school construction, anti-pollution, and refunding bonds; changes provisions concerning bond sales, bond sale orders, publication requirements, and refunding bonds; increases the total bond authorization and the amounts that may be used for public infrastructure and certain educational and environmental purposes., ILLINOIS BILL TRACKING STATENET Copyright (c) 1999 by State Net(R), All Rights Reserved. (Cross listed in 2.8)
Iowa	Provides for the joint construction or acquisition, furnishing, operation, and maintenance of public buildings by counties, cities, fire districts, and school districts and providing for joint issuance of school district or fire district bonds. **S.B. 393**
Kansas	Concerns bond issuances authorized before school district unification. **S.B. 33**
	Concerns the validation of certain bond issuances. **S.B. 35**
Louisiana	Creates an educational facilities improvement district in certain parishes; provides that such districts shall be political subdivisions and shall be coterminous with the school district; provides for the selection of offices and appointments by the local school boards. **H.B. 1115**

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Establishes the LA Education Facilities Authority program to provide financial assistance for public elementary and secondary schools; provides for bonds and contracting; relates to school boards. **H.B. 1242**
	Provides for part-time students and associated fundings; provides for attendance by students outside the parish; provides for new charter schools to get five years of facility funding. **S.B. 546** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.9)
Maine	Provides for legislative review of Chapter 64, the Maine School Facilities Program and School Revolving Renovation Fund, a major substantive rule of the Department of Education. **H.B. 469**
	Permits a municipal school unit to approve a nonstate funded school construction project without a local referendum vote if such powers are vested in the municipal council by municipal charter. **S.B. 280**
	Clarifies the allocation of resources a school administrative unit will commit to a maintenance and capital improvement program; relates to permanent lease-purchase school projects; relates to school district debt service; qualifies certain projects for the School Revolving Renovation Fund. **H.B. 509**
	Clarifies that once the voters of a school administrative unit and the Commissioner of Education have approved a nonstate-funded school construction project that replaces an existing school building, a separate referendum vote is not required to close the existing school building. **S.B. 349**
Maryland	Authorizes the creation of State Debt to be used as a grant to the Hannah More School for the planning, design, repair, renovation, construction, reconstruction, and capital equipping of a gymnasium at the location of the Hannah More School, subject to a requirement that grantee provide and expend a matching fund; and requires the grantee to grant and convey a certain easement to the Maryland Historical Trust. **S.B. 213**
	Authorizes the creation of a State Debt not to exceed specified funds, the proceeds to be used as a grant to the Calvert County Historical Society, Inc. for the relocation, renovation, repair, construction, reconstruction, and capital equipping of the Old Wallville School, the oldest African-American school building in Calvert County; requires the grantee to provide and expend a matching fund. **S.B. 318**
	Creates a State Debt to be used as a grant to the Board of Directors of Community Initiatives, Inc. for the planning, design, construction, and capital equipping of an educational institution to serve underserved inner-city students from kindergarten through grade 12 in a multicultural urban environment; prohibits the grantee from expending any of the proceeds of the bonds or the matching fund for sectarian religious purposes. **S.B. 353** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Creates a State Debt in the amount of $300,000, with a matching fund requirement, the proceeds to be used as a grant to the Maryland School for the Blind for the provision and installation of capital equipment; and requiring the grantee to grant and convey to the Maryland

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Historical Trust a historic easement. **S.B. 669** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
Massachusetts	Ratifies, validates and confirms the vote passed by voters of the town of Westborough at the March 2, 1999 election to exempt from the provisions of proposition 2-1/2 the amounts required to pay for bonds to be issued in order to finance high school construction and repair and construction of an elementary school, notwithstanding any defect or omission in the calling of said election as it relates to said vote. **H.B. 4393**
Nevada	Revises provisions governing construction and financing of school facilities. Creates a fund and authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds to assist school districts in financing capital improvements in certain circumstances. Imposes an additional sales tax to pay the cost of extraordinary maintenance, repair, and improvements. **A.B. 597** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
New Hampshire	Increases the limit on the state guarantee of bonds and notes issued by school districts. **H.B. 363**
	Provides that a 3/5 majority vote shall be required to adopt bonds or notes in school districts and municipalities which have adopted official ballot voting procedures. **H.B. 487**
	Establishes a committee to study joint maintenance agreements between adjoining school districts. **S.B. 13**
New Jersey	Authorizes Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Remediation, Upgrade and Closure Fund loans to school districts upon adoption of resolution by board of education to borrow the money. **S.B. 1551**
New Mexico	Relates to public schools; enacts the Qualified School Bonds Act; provides that certain bonds of the state or its political subdivisions may qualify as Qualified Zone Academy Bonds under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; provides a tax credit for certain taxpayers who hold qualified school bonds. **H.B. 737**
	Relates to education; provides for the expenditure of certain Federal Revenue for Capital Outlay; changes the percentage of local revenue credit calculated in the State Equalization Guarantee Distribution. **S.B. 418** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
New York	Authorizes payment of building aid for the 1994-95 through 1998-99 school years on certain lease expenses in a school district in a city having a population in excess of 100,000 but less than 125,000. **A.B. 8692**
	Provides for the approval of building aid funds for library space leased by a city school district in a city having a population greater than 150,000 but less than 175,000. **S.B. 5573**
North Carolina	Authorizes counties to issue bonds to purchase land for multiple use for county, community college, and public school purposes. **H.B. 1084**

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
North Dakota	Allows for the withholding of state aid payments to a school district if the school district fails to make full and timely payments on any evidences of indebtedness sold to the Bond Bank. **S.B. 2042** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
Oklahoma	Relates to public lands; requires monthly distribution of certain funds; establishes formula for distribution of certain trust funds; relates to distributions from the permanent school funds, educational funds and public building funds; relates to trust funds held by custodial banks. **S.B. 36** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.14)
	Relates to schools; school district budgets; relates to bonded indebtedness and property tax valuations; relates to exclusion of homestead exemption. **S.B. 636** (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.12)
Oregon	Modifies the Oregon School Bond Guaranty Act. **H.B. 3428**
Pennsylvania	Amends the Public School Code. Provides for the Office of Safe Schools, for basic education grants, intermediate units, community colleges, secondary vocational education subsidies, small district assistance and transportation. Authorizes area vocational-technical boards to establish capital reserve funds. **H.B. 456** (Cross-listed in 2.5 and 2.8)
South Carolina	Authorizes the issuance of school facilities bonds as general obligation bonds of the state; prescribes the terms, conditions, uses, and distribution of the bonds and their proceeds. **S.B. 379**
South Dakota	Revises certain provisions regarding the financial arrangements school districts may have with the Health and Educational Facilities Authority. **S.B. 127**
Tennessee	Relates to regulation of bonds and undertakings; revises law relative to Tennessee school bond authority. **H.B. 1321**
Texas	Relates to compliance by school district and open-enrollment charter schools with public information decisions issued by the attorney general; relates to authorizing bonds for charter schools; relates to confidentiality of the name of certain informers who are employees or students of a school district. **H.B. 211** (Cross-listed in 2.9)
	Relates to the investment capital fund administered by the Texas Education Agency. **H.B. 2359**
	Relates to the investment of debt service funds by school districts, junior college districts, and community college districts. **S.B. 1089**
	Relates to the issuance and sale of bonds and time warrants by school districts and the issuance of obligations and execution of credit agreements by certain school districts and junior college districts. **S.B. 1091** (Cross-listed in 2.12)

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Utah	Relates to public education; provides that a school district levying less than a .0024 tax rate for capital outlay and debt service shall receive proportional funding under the capital outlay foundation program based upon the percentage of the .0024 tax rate levied by the district. **H.B. 183**
	Provides for the development and distribution of a school building construction and inspection resource manual by the state board of education; provides for an annual school construction conference; requires the board to develop a process for the verification of school building inspections by qualified inspectors. **S.B. 68**

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia	Establishes, with such funds as are appropriated for this purpose, the Virginia Public School Educational Technology Grants Program and Trust Fund to provide grants to eligible school divisions for educational technology, including infrastructure, software, and hardware acquisitions and replacement, and innovative programs to advance the effectiveness of educational technology. **H.B. 2241** (Cross-listed in 2.7)
	Prohibits the Board of Education from disbursing any proceeds of any approved Literary Fund Loan prior to its receipt of an acceptable opinion of bond counsel obtained by the school board as to the validity of the loan and the status under federal income tax of the interest on such loan; provides direct loans for new construction, building additions or renovations, the purchase and installation of educational technology equipment and infrastructure, moneys for other purposes. **H.B. 2379** (Cross-listed in 2.7)
	Authorizes local governing bodies to establish separate escrow accounts for deposit of the school construction grants, with certain restrictions; allows the governing body of locality to which a grant is awarded to authorize local treasurer or fiscal officer, by ordinance or resolution, to create the separate account; provides for deposit and investment restrictions applying to public funds. **H.B. 2591** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
	Authorizes local governing bodies to establish separate escrow accounts for the deposit of the school construction grants, with certain restrictions. **S.B. 1049** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
Washington	Authorizes school districts to use nonvoter-approved debt for school construction and repair. **H.B. 1832**
	Authorizes school districts to use 63-20 financing with nonprofit organizations; provides that alternative financing agreements are available to provide practical options to school districts to finance new school buildings; allows nonprofit organizations to issue tax exempt bonds to pay for facilities that will ultimately be turned over to a governmental entity for ownership and operation. **H.B. 1833**
	Provides that all school district elections held on May 19, 1998, at which the number and proportion of persons required by law voted to authorize bonds or tax levies, are validated regardless of any failure to publish notice of the election; provides that no action challenging the validity of any such election may be brought later than thirty days after the effective date of the act. **S.B. 5004** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Creates the school district credit enhancement program; declares that the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the state is pledged to guarantee full and timely payment of the principal of and interest on bonds as such payments become due; provides that any district, by resolution of its board of directors, may request that the state treasurer issue a certificate evidencing the state's guaranty, under this act, of its bonds. **S.B. 5345**
West Virginia	Pertains to air quality in schools and radon; relates to the testing for radon in schools and promulgating rules relating to air quality and other issues. **H.B. 2401**

Table 2.4 Capital Outlay Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Wisconsin	Authorizes a school board, by resolution, to create a capital improvement fund to finance capital improvements if a tax increment district that ids located in the school district is terminated before the maximum number of years that it could have existed and the value increment exceeds $300,000,000; also increases the school district's revenue limit in any school year by the amount deposited in the capital improvement fund in that school year. **A.B. 576**

Table 2.5: School Safety Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California	Relates to enhancing pupil safety. Requires any school district applying for funding pursuant to the Greene Act to include in its plans and specifications for the construction or fabrication of a new of modernized school building, as defined, that includes the construction or fabrication of new or modernized classrooms, a hard-wired connection to a public switched network in each new or modernized classroom. **A.B. 1136** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Establishes the School Safety and Violence Prevention Act, as statewide program to be administered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who would allocate funds to school districts that maintain any of grades 8 through 12, that certify the funds will be used as required for purposes that include, provide conflict resolution personnel, providing on-campus communication devices, establishing staff training programs and establishing cooperative arrangements with law enforcement agencies. **A.B. 1113**
	Requires the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol to establish and administer a "Safe Routes to School" construction program pursuant to authority granted under specified federal law and to use federal transportation funds for construction of bicycle and pedestrian safety and traffic calming projects. **A.B. 1475** (Cross-listed in 2.8)
Connecticut	Allows mutual fund investments for education employees enrolled in deferred compensation programs. **H.B. 6640**
Hawaii	Transfers the responsibility of the administration of the night security program for selected public schools from the Department of Public Safety to the Department of Education. **S.B. 1274**
Illinois	Establishes a grant program to be known as the Safe to Learn Program; provides that funds appropriated for this program shall be used to fund school-based safety and violence prevention programs with funds being used for demonstration and evaluation of a comprehensive prekindergarten through 12th grade program in 3 pilot sites. **H.B. 1193**
	Amends the Illinois Violence Prevention Act of 1995; requires the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority to establish and administer a grant program to be known as the Safe to Learn Program; provides that funds appropriated to the Authority for this program shall be used to support and fund school-based safety and violence prevention support, administration, demonstration and evaluation of a comprehensive prekindergarten through 12th grade program. **S.B. 757**
Nevada	Creates Commission on School Safety and Juvenile Violence. **A.B. 686**
New York	Imposes civil liability on parents for the costs incurred by a municipality when child in their care and control makes a false incident report or places a false bomb; allows recovery by public entity of said costs as restitution or civil penalty against parents; provides for program to educate school children on dangers of making false report or placing false bomb. **A.B. 1075**

Table 2.5 School Safety Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Oregon	Requires district school boards to develop policies on children who threaten violence or harm; specifies content of policy; requires school districts to notify parents of threatened students and certain targeted persons; confers immunity from civil claims that arise from notification; requires board to allocate any funds necessary to implement policy. **H.B. 3444**
	Designates education service district as conditionally standard after plan for meeting standard is approved by Superintendent of Public Instruction; allows school district board members of education service district budget committee to be designees of board; requires criminal records check for certain employees of education service districts; validates prior criminal records checks. **S.B. 367** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
Pennsylvania	Amends the Public School Code. Provides for the Office of Safe Schools, for basic education grants, intermediate units, community colleges, secondary vocational education subsidies, small district assistance and transportation. Authorizes area vocational-technical boards to establish capital reserve funds. **H.B. 456** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.8)
Tennessee	Provides that school resource officers may be employed with funds generated under the Safe Neighborhoods or Federal universal hiring programs. **H.B. 675**
	Requires that local boards of education require criminal background checks for applicants for teaching positions or other positions requiring proximity to school children; requires the applicant to pay for the costs of the check; requires an applicant be provided with all criminal background information that will be provided to the local board of education. **H.B. 1017**
Virginia	Establishes, from such funds as may be appropriated, the School Resource Officer Grants Program and Fund; provides that the Criminal Justice Services Board is to disburse moneys from the Fund to award matching grants to school boards to employ uniformed school resource officers (SROs) in secondary schools to be employed to help ensure safety and to prevent violence in schools; requires the Board to establish criteria for making grants from the Fund. **H.B. 1445**
	Provides that any person convicted of possessing firearm on school ground with the intent to use it, or displaying it in a threatening manner, possession after being convicted of a violent possession of firearms and drugs with intent to sell, shall not be eligible for probation and shall be sentenced to a minimum, mandatory term of imprisonment of 5 years, which shall not be suspended in whole or in part and which shall be served consecutively with any other sentence. **H.B. 1691**
	Requires, in addition to the already required school safety audits, that school boards ensure that each school develops a school crisis and emergency management plan. **S.B. 827**
Washington	Provides for school safety programs; makes an appropriation to the superintendent of public instruction for the biennium ending June 30, 2001, for prevention and intervention school safety programs; provides for matching grants to enhance security in schools. **H.B. 2304A**

Table 2.6: Special Education Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arkansas	Provides for the Department of Education, School for the Blind capital improvement appropriation. **H.B. 1741** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Relates to the Department of Education; relates to school for the deaf capital improvement appropriation. ***H.B. 1743*** *(Cross-listed in 2.4)*
California	Authorizes the board to adopt or amend regulations on or after January 1, 2000, to adjust the assumed capacity for each teaching station used for nonsevere or severe special day class purposes after considering the recommendations of the Legislative Analyst required pursuant to existing law, which would be implemented upon approval of the Director of Finance. **A.B. 695**
Connecticut	Requires the Department of Social Services to review the programs it administers, to determine cost effectiveness, relative importance of services, other available, similar services and potential effects of program elimination; allows Commissioner of Social Services to contract for purchase of maintenance drugs for Medicaid recipients; changes payment procedure to school boards for Medicaid-eligible special education services. **H.B. 7104**
	Improves Department of Education funding of construction projects for vocational-technical schools; reserves funds for special education services required by vocational-technical school students. **S.B. 371** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.11)
Delaware	Implements the first year of a 5-year phased in school property tax reduction program; provides for state assumption of 100% of the cost of existing and future major school capital construction projects and 100% of the tuition cost of children attending special schools or programs. **H.B. 1** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.10)
	Clarifies certain provisions in law regarding charter schools; provides for compliance with special education provisions; clarifies language in regard to student admissions; clarifies 90 days to 90 working days in language regarding the review of charter applications by the Department of Education. **S.B. 100** (Cross-listed in 2.9)
Florida	Authorizes Department of Management Services to provide facilities services for the Florida School for Deaf and Blind; provides for School Improvement and Academic Achievement Trust Fund grants to said school; provides for allocation and school-level administration; revises provisions regarding mission and responsibilities of said school; authorizes private attorney services for said school without certain prior written approval. **H.B. 257**
	Re-creates the Deaf and Blind School Grants Trust Fund within the Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1197**
Idaho	., Appropriates a specified amount to the State Board of Education for the Idaho School for the Deaf and the Blind for fiscal year 2000; limits the full-time equivalent positions to a specific number; reappropriates unexpended and unencumbered balances. **H.B. 327**

Table 2.6 Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Illinois	Removes required report projecting secondary special education exit numbers; changes computation for reimbursement for gifted children and transportation so valuation for school district is computed in same manner as for apportionment of general State financial aid; provides charter schools maintain accurate attendance records if chartered by State Board sufficient to file claims under provisions concerning the basis for apportionment of general State aid. **S.B. 291** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.11)
Indiana	Allows a school corporation to enter into an agreement to pay transfer tuition to a nonprofit corporation that educates children who have been placed in a health care facility or child care facility under certain circumstances; provides that placement must be recommended by a physician. **H.B. 1902**
	Requires the Office of the Secretary of Family and Social Services to amend a rule to include certain school psychologists and advanced practice nurses as providers of Medicaid reimbursable physician directed outpatient mental health services for group, family, and individual outpatient mental health services, subject to rules governing prior authorization and supervision. **H.B. 1396**
Louisiana	Provides for alternative LEAP assessments for special education students. **S.B. 251**
Maryland	Creates a State Debt in the amount of $300,000, with a matching fund requirement, the proceeds to be used as a grant to the Maryland School for the Blind for the provision and installation of capital equipment; and requiring the grantee to grant and convey to the Maryland Historical Trust a historic easement. **S.B. 669** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
Mississippi	Makes an appropriation to the State Board of Education for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Mississippi School for the Blind and the Mississippi School for the Deaf for the fiscal year 2000. **H.B. 1639**
Nevada	Makes various changes relating to use of techniques of behavior management, including aggressive intervention on pupils with disabilities. **A.B. 288**
New Hampshire	Expands the definition of a developmentally delayed child in provisions of special education services to include children aged 3 through 9 years. **H.B. 488**
	Authorizes a school district to expend funds reflecting the total catastrophic special education costs for pupils in the district; provides that certain unexpected catastrophic special education expenses which could not be identified or anticipated prior to the adoption of the school district budget shall be exempt from the provisions of the municipal budget laws. **H.B. 577** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Establishes a study committee to consider issues related to the Driver Training Fund; exempts persons covered under Americans With Disabilities Act from driver's education requirement for obtaining a driver's license. **H.B. 616** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Requires that a town to disclose in its annual budget the amount of any reimbursements received to offset special education expenditures.

Table 2.6 Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	including reimbursements for catastrophic special education expenditures. **S.B. 129**
New York	Provides that mental health services provided by certified voluntary free-standing day treatment programs in conjunction with an individualized education program for a disabled child receiving medical assistance shall continue to be provided outside managed care programs and in accordance with applicable reimbursement methodologies. **S.B. 1502**
North Carolina	Provides for State funding to serve students receiving local school services under an individual education plan from another state while a determination is being made as to the student's eligibility as a child with special needs; directs the State Board of Education to study the issue of school transportation for children with special needs and report to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee. **S.B. 1075** (Cross-listed in 2.8)
North Dakota	Relates to authority of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold state funds; relates to special education policies. **S.B. 2154** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
	Relates to the distribution of per student special education payments after closure of a school district. **S.B. 2257**
Oklahoma	Creates the Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship Program; Directs the State Regents for Higher Education to promulgate certain rules; makes extensive revisions of the Education Code, including but not limited to graduation requirements, testing, educational loan forgiveness; also relates to school transportation, average daily attendance, charter schools, special education and uniforms. **H.B. 1759** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.11)
Oregon	Directs Superintendent of Public Instruction to distribute amounts from State School Fund to education service districts; creates interim task force on education service district funding; allows education lottery bonds to be issued to fund state education projects for school districts; transfers moneys from State School Fund to Out-of-State Disabilities Placement Education Fund. **H.B. 2567** (Cross-listed in 2.3)
	Directs Department of Education to recover amounts billed for children who are in certain special eduction programs in excess of county school funds from State School Fund. **H.B. 3365**
South Dakota	Revises the state aid for special education funding formula. **H.B. 1178**
	Allows for the transfer of money from a school district's special education fund to its general fund under certain circumstances. **H.B. 1184**
Texas	Relates to longevity pay for employees of the School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the School for the Deaf. **S.B. 1354** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
Utah	Relates to individuals with disabilities; provides an amount appropriation to the State Office of Rehabilitation to purchase assistive

Table 2.6: Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	technology devices and services under rules made by the State Board of Education. **S.B. 95** (Cross-listed in 2.7)
Vermont	Relates to limits to aid for special education and the granting thereof; provides for average daily attendance funding; provides for payments in lieu of taxes; relates to property tax sources of funding for public education; relates to personal and real property taxation. **H.B. 548** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.10)
Virginia	Directs the School for the Deaf and the Blind at Staunton to provide an educational program for children in preschool through grade 12 who have visual and hearing disabilities and who are identified as emotionally disturbed pursuant Board of education regulations. **S.B. 1305**
Washington	Provides that, of the projected federal medicaid and private insurance revenue collected, twenty percent, after deductions, shall be incentive payments to firs class school districts; provides that incentive payments shall only be used by districts for children with disabilities. **S.B. 5626**

Table 2.7: Technology Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California	Establishes the Commission on Technology in Learning to make policy recommendations to the State Board of Education in areas that include statewide planning for education technology. Expresses the intent of the Legislature that the current practice of developing education technology plans for each funding program should be replaced with a comprehensive local planning process that will enable school districts to apply for grants on an ongoing basis. **A.B. 598**
Florida	Re-creates the Education Media and Technology Trust Fund within the Department of Education without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1171**
Idaho	Provides legislative intent regarding the expenditures for the public schools; appropriates specified amounts for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 for Public School Income Fund, Educational Support Program, Unemployment Insurance Program, salaries, enhancement programs, technology expenditures including Libraries Linking Idaho Program and the Idaho Council for Technology in Learning. **H.B. 375** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.15)
	Appropriates a specified amount to the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho for Boise State University, Idaho State University, Lewis-Clark State College, the University of Idaho and the Office of the State Board of Education for fiscal year 2000; provides funds for system-wide needs, matching awards, research centers and infrastructure, competitive technology grants and teacher preparation activities. **S.B. 1273** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.15)
	Appropriates a specific amount to the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho for teacher training for fiscal year 2000; and provides legislative intent that the expenditure of funds for teacher training be at the recommendation of the State Council for Technology in Learning subject to review by the State Board of Education. **S.B. 1275** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
Illinois	Appropriates $30,000,000 to the State Board of Education for payment to the School Technology Revolving Loan Fund; immediate effective date. **S.B. 22**
Indiana	Requires each school corporation to establish a school corporation technology fund; provides that money appropriated from a school corporation general fund for technology purposes, plus grants, and donations must be deposited in the school corporation technology fund; provides that any savings realized by a school corporation as a result of federal legislation calling for universal service discounts must be deposited in the school corporation technology fund. **S.B. 619**
Iowa	Relates to the establishment of an Iowa early intervention block grant program; provides goal of class reduction; provides direction and resources for success, especially in reading including enabling parents to improve their child's reading; includes phonemic awareness training; provides for accountability; requires technology plan; provides for a school improvement technology block grant program; makes appropriations. **H.B. 743** (Cross-listed in 2.11)

Table 2.7 Technology Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Louisiana	Provides for the use of classroom-based technology funds. **S.B. 831**
Maine	Repeals the requirement that telecommunications carriers provide telecommunications services to schools and libraries but continues the requirements that the carriers contribute to a telecommunications education access fund; gives Public Utilities Commission the responsibility to administer the fund and allocate funds to qualified libraries and qualified schools based upon specific criteria. **H.B. 1516**
	Allows reallocation of applied technology costs intended to go into education for the Portland Arts and Technology High School and the Westbrook Regional Vocational Center; allows similar amendments to cost-sharing agreements of other applied technology centers. **S.B. 628**
Nebraska	Changes educational technology assistance to public schools and educational service units. **L.B. 386**
	Appropriates funds to aid in carrying out the provisions of Legislative Bill 386 which changes educational technology assistance to public schools and educational service units. **L.A. 386**
New Jersey	Permits distribution of State surplus computers, computer equipment or software to local units, boards of education, nonpublic schools or nonprofit charitable corporations. **S.B. 1249**
New Mexico	Establishes the statewide educational technology opportunity program to provide low-cost, state-of-the-art computers for New Mexico's classrooms. **H.B. 850**
North Dakota	Relates to the borrowing of money by school district technology consortia; provides for a contingent expiration date. **S.B. 2068**
Oklahoma	Creates the Virtual Internet School in Oklahoma Network (VISION) Act; relates to school districts and the Department of Education. **H.B. 1650**
South Dakota	Transfers funds from the special racing revolving fund and the South Dakota-bred racing fund to the Department of Social Services for domestic and sexual abuse shelter programs and to the Department of Education for child development and certain technology enhancement programs; makes appropriation therefor. **S.B. 237** (Cross-listed in 2.3 and 2.11)
Tennessee	Authorizes Department of Education to include secondary education activities of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act in a unified plan with other workforce development programs. **S.J.R. 210** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Utah	Provides that the computers for public schools pilot program may include a component to build new computers; phases out the state appropriation; provides that charges to districts for purchasing computers under the program reflect the need to keep the program

Table 2.7 Technology Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	economically viable as the state appropriation is being phased out; modifies the decision making process; provides for a distributions process. **S.B. 70**
	Relates to individuals with disabilities; provides an amount appropriation to the State Office of Rehabilitation to purchase assistive technology devices and services under rules made by the State Board of Education. **S.B. 95** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
Virginia	Establishes, with such funds as are appropriated for this purpose, the Virginia Public School Educational Technology Grants Program and Trust Fund to provide grants to eligible school divisions for educational technology, including infrastructure, software, and hardware acquisitions and replacement, and innovative programs to advance the effectiveness of educational technology. **H.B. 2241** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Establishes with such funds as may be appropriated for this purpose, the Family Involvement In Technology (FIT) Program a Best Practices Centers grants program. **H.B. 2321**
	Prohibits the Board of Education from disbursing any proceeds of any approved Literary Fund Loan prior to its receipt of an acceptable opinion of bond counsel obtained by the school board as to the validity of the loan and the status under federal income tax of the interest on such loan; provides direct loans for new construction, building additions or renovations, the purchase and installation of educational technology equipment and infrastructure, moneys for other purposes. **H.B. 2379** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Requires that the Board of Education contract, with such funds as are appropriated for this purpose, for the development or purchase of interactive educational software designed as tutorials to improve achievement on the Standards of Learning assessments. **H.B. 2480** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Clarifies that the institutes for training teachers, administrators and librarians, to be established by the Council of Higher Education at no more than 3 sites at public colleges or universities are to provide in-service training in the effective use of educational technology for teachers, administrators and librarians in the elementary and secondary schools. **H.B. 2671** (Cross-listed in 2.15)

Table 2.8: Transportation Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arkansas	Amends the calculation of transportation aid for school districts. **S.B. 348**
California	Requires the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol to establish and administer a "Safe Routes to School" construction program pursuant to authority granted under specified federal law and to use federal transportation funds for construction of bicycle and pedestrian safety and traffic calming projects. **A.B. 1475** (Cross-listed in 2.5)
	Makes an appropriation by requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate funds from the appropriation for home-to-school transportation first to school districts that meet specified conditions; increases the allocation of funds to the Pasadena Unified School District for support of the Pasadena Youth Center; requires any amounts received by the superintendent of schools be expended for the same purposes from the juvenile court and community school account. **S.B. 196**
Connecticut	Makes changes in the Interdistrict Public School Choice Program and in laws governing State and local charter schools, lighthouse schools and interdistrict magnet schools; provides for funding for school transportation for these schools. **H.B. 6950** (Cross-listed in 2.9 and 2.13)
Hawaii	Allows the use of tour buses for the transportation of student groups, other than school athletes, to and from school related events or activities. **H.B. 1637**

Table 2.8 Transportation Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Idaho	Establishes an extended year reading intervention program for students in kindergarten through third grade who are below grade level in reading; provides that the costs of the program, including a transportation allowance, will be reimbursed to the district by the state. **H.B. 177** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Illinois	Removes required report projecting secondary special education exit numbers; changes computation for reimbursement for gifted children and transportation so valuation for school district is computed in same manner as for apportionment of general State financial aid; provides charter schools maintain accurate attendance records if chartered by State Board sufficient to file claims under provisions concerning the basis for apportionment of general State aid. **S.B. 291** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.9 and 2.11)
	Amends the General Obligation Bond Act; increases bond authorization for various capital facilities, including open land, transportation, school construction, anti-pollution, and refunding bonds; changes provisions concerning bond sales, bond sale orders, publication requirements, and refunding bonds; increases the total bond authorization and the amounts that may be used for public infrastructure and certain educational and environmental purposes. **S.B. 1203** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
Montana	Allows school district to purchase additional buses from Bus Depreciation Reserve Fund for transportation between home and school. **S.B. 299**
Nebraska	Changes school regulation, finance, transportation, operation, and governance provisions. **L.B. 813** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
New Jersey	Provides for the inclusion of students courtesy bused for hazardous route conditions in the calculation of regular vehicle capacity utilization capacity for the purposes of State transportation aid. **A.B. 2463**
New Mexico	Relates to public school transportation; changes the transportation funding formula; creates an emergency fund; makes an appropriation. **S.B. 13A**
New York	Requires school buses manufactured for use in New York on or after April 1, 2000, and all school buses used in New York on or after April 1, 2002 to be equipped with exterior reflective markings complying with rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; authorizes the provision of state education transportation aid to school districts for the purchase and installation of such reflective material on school buses. **A.B. 3522**
	Provides an aid ratio formula for pupil transportation funding. **S.B. 5571**
North Carolina	Provides for State funding to serve students receiving local school services under an individual education plan from another state while a determination is being made as to the student's eligibility as a child with special needs; directs the State Board of Education to study the issue of school transportation for children with special needs and report to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee. **S.B. 1075** (Cross-listed in 2.6)

Table 2.8 Transportation Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Oklahoma	Creates the Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship Program; Directs the State Regents for Higher Education to promulgate certain rules; makes extensive revisions of the Education Code, including but not limited to graduation requirements, testing, educational loan forgiveness; also relates to school transportation, average daily attendance, charter schools, special education and uniforms. **H.B. 1759** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.9 and 2.11)
Oregon	Directs Department of Education to apply for federal grants available through Partnerships in Character Education Pilot Project; encourages school districts to use Character First! Education Series or similar secular program on character development; expands district school board authorization to provide board and room in lieu of transportation. **H.B. 2670** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Pennsylvania	Amends the Public School Code. Provides for the Office of Safe Schools, for basic education grants, intermediate units, community colleges, secondary vocational education subsidies, small district assistance and transportation. Authorizes area vocational-technical boards to establish capital reserve funds. **H.B. 456** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.5)
West Virginia	Increases the maximum ratio of service personnel per 1000 students in net enrollment from 43 1/2 to 43 6/10 for low density counties and to 44 1/2 for high density counties; increases pay of service personnel for college or comparable credit; changes the percent of the replacement value of bus fleets included in the calculation of the allowance in the foundation school program for transportation. **H.B. 2402** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.15)

Table 2.9: Charter School Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	Requires public schools to accept charter school credits when a student transfers from a charter school to a public school; requires public schools to follow the same criteria used when public schools accept credits from other public schools. **H.B. 2080**
	Creates a new section of statute that requires eligibility criteria for all scholarships awarded by the Arizona Board of Regents and universities to be the same for pupils from public, private, charter, and home schools. **S.B. 1282**
	Allows a charter school to reserve up to 50 percent of its available space for pupils who live within the geographic area designated by the school's charter and gives admission preference to those pupils. **H.B. 2085**
	Relates to charter schools; allows charter schools to refuse admission to a pupil who has been expelled or is being expelled from another school. **H.B. 2293**
	Changes the method by which the surcharge is determined for county treasurers who act as bond registrars; eliminates the County Treasurer's role in disbursing apportioned monies to community colleges and charter schools. **S.B. 1030**
Arkansas	Creates for the Department of Education alternative learning pilot charter school capital improvement appropriation. **H.B. 1711** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Concerns the Arkansas Charter Schools Act of 1999; authorizes the creation of open-enrollment charter schools and the conversion of public schools to charter schools. **S.B. 562**
	Provides for the department of education-general education division-open enrollment charter schools appropriation for the 1999-2001 biennium. **S.B. 617**
	Authorizes school districts to finance facilities to share under a compact for charter schools, alternative educational programs, secondary area vocational centers and community-based education. **S.B. 788** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.11)
California	Requires that provisions of existing law related to collective bargaining in public education employment apply to charter schools, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program; requires the charter school charter to declare whether the charter school is the exclusive public school employer of the employees of the charter school for this purpose. **A.B. 631** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Deletes a continuous appropriation, and would delete references to specific items of appropriation, as they pertain to federal Public Charter School Program grant funds, and would require funds appropriated to the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund remain available for the purposes of the fund until reappropriated or reverted by the Legislature through the Budget Act or any other act **S.B. 267**

Table 2.9 Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Requires a charter school to offer, at a minimum, a specified number of minutes of instruction for the appropriate age levels, and to maintain written contemporaneous records that document all pupil attendance and to make these records available for audit and inspection. Requires a charter school to certify that its pupils have participated in the state testing programs in the same manner as other pupils attending public schools as a condition of apportionment of state funding. **S.B. 434**
Colorado	Allows the school district to retain up to 5% of district per pupil revenues in payment for the charter school's share of central administrative overhead costs; defines "district per pupil revenues" as the district's total program for any budget year, divided by the district's funded pupil count for that budget year; specifies that the charter school may contract with school district to purchase support services in addition to those included in central administrative overhead. **H.B. 1113**
	Modifies several statutes affecting charter schools; applicants do not have to provide personal identifying information concerning any teacher, parent, or prospective pupil prior to the time that the charter is approved and the charter school either employs the teacher or enrolls the pupil; grants the authority to sue and be sued for enforcement of the terms of any contract for services to which the charter may be party and for enforcement of the terms of the charter school's operating contract. **H.B. 1274**
Connecticut	Makes changes in the Interdistrict Public School Choice Program and in laws governing State and local charter schools, lighthouse schools and interdistrict magnet schools; provides for funding for school transportation for these schools. **H.B. 6950** (Cross-listed in 2.8 and 2.13)
Delaware	Clarifies certain provisions in law regarding charter schools; provides for compliance with special education provisions; clarifies language in regard to student admissions; clarifies 90 days to 90 working days in language regarding the review of charter applications by the Department of Education. **S.B. 100** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
Florida	Revises date through which district school board must receive charter school applications; authorizes charter schools to be sponsored by municipalities or other public entities; prohibits charter school from hiring certain persons who have resigned or who have been dismissed for good cause; requires school districts to report numbers of students attending various types of public schools according to rules of State Board of Education. **H.B. 2147**
Hawaii	Defines new century charter schools with alternate educational programs; creates a process whereby existing public schools and new schools may be established as new century charter schools; states that current student-centered schools are to be designated as new century charter schools. **S.B. 1501**
Idaho	Amends existing law to allow students attending a public charter school to participate in public school programs under the dual enrollment provisions of law. **H.B. 186**

Table 2.9 Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Clarifies provisions of public charter school law relating to accreditation status, exemption from payment of sales and use tax, qualifications of students for attendance at charter alternative schools, date on which unused charter school allotments are available for random assignment, computing per-student financial support, provisions of state rules from which there is no exemption and review of petitions by the State Department of Education. **H.B. 310**
Illinois	Provides that outside a city having a population exceeding 500,000 not more than one charter school that has been initiated by a board of education, or by an intergovernmental agreement between or among boards of education, may operate at any one time in the school district where the charter school is operated. **H.B. 230**
	Removes required report projecting secondary special education exit numbers; changes computation for reimbursement for gifted children and transportation so valuation for school district is computed in same manner as for apportionment of general State financial aid; provides charter schools maintain accurate attendance records if chartered by State Board sufficient to file claims under provisions concerning the basis for apportionment of general State aid. **S.B. 291** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.8 and 2.11)
	Provides that when the maximum number of charter schools for a region has been reached, the number of charter schools authorized to operate at any one time in that region shall be increased by 15, with further increases by 15 when the new maximum numbers have been reached but with no more than 15 new charter schools being authorized per region, per year; sets other provisions. **S.B. 648**
Louisiana	Provides relative to Charter Schools. **H.B. 2014**
	Provides that charter schools are subject to the public bid law and certain audits. **S.B. 16** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
	Authorizes an existing school with a special mission to become a charter school without altering its mission. **S.B. 170**
	Provides for part-time students and associated fundings; provides for attendance by students outside the parish; provides for new charter schools to get five years of facility funding. **S.B. 546** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.4)
	Revises the charter school law. **S.B. 554**
Nevada	Revises provisions governing charter schools and makes various changes to public education. **A.B. 348**
New Hampshire	Removes certain language on applications within executive council districts in the charter school pilot program. **H.B. 231**
	Amends the warrant article provision for the approval of a charter school to include language authorizing voters to raise and appropriate the funds necessary to ratify the charter school contract; requires fiscal audits to be performed by an independent certified public accountant; clarifies the duty of the local school boards in evaluating the initial charter school application; extends the time period for a charter school

Table 2.9 Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	to begin operations. **S.B. 152** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
New Mexico	Relates to education; establishes a pilot program for the creation of Charter School Districts. **H.B. 458**
	Relates to education; enacts the 1999 Charter Schools Act; provides for the establishment and operation of charter schools. **S.B. 192**
North Carolina	Implements a recommendation of the Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee to direct the State Board of Education to extend its review and evaluation of charter schools. **H.B. 216**
Oklahoma	Relates to the Constitutional Reserve Fund; makes an appropriation to the Department of Transportation; makes appropriations for vocational/technical education, charter schools, the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture; makes other appropriations. **H.B. 1565** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Creates the Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship Program; Directs the State Regents for Higher Education to promulgate certain rules; makes extensive revisions of the Education Code, including but not limited to graduation requirements, testing, educational loan forgiveness; also relates to school transportation, average daily attendance, charter schools, special education and uniforms. **H.B. 1759** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.8 and 2.11)
Oregon	Establishes process for creation of public charter schools; allows public charter school to be created from existing public school; prohibits conversion of private schools; requires approval of school district board in which charter school is to be located, or approval of State Board of Education; requires annual review of charter school, including annual audit; allows sponsor to terminate charter. **S.B. 100**
Rhode Island	Updates the original law pertaining to charter schools allowing for twenty (20) charters serving no more than 4% of the school age population. **H.B. 6754**
Texas	Relates to compliance by school district and open-enrollment charter schools with public information decisions issued by the attorney general; relates to authorizing bonds for charter schools; relates to confidentiality of the name of certain informers who are employees or students of a school district. **H.B. 211** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Relates to preferences to Texas and United States products in purchasing by school districts and certain charter schools. **H.B. 597** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
Virginia	Authorizes the establishment of regional charter schools, i.e., joint ventures with 2 or more participating school boards; provides that the school boards operating the regional charter school shall determine the school division to which the regional school will be attributed for purposes of any restrictions on the number of charter schools. **H.B. 1577**

Table 2.10: Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Relates to the ad valorem taxation of all taxable property in Mobile County; provides for tax distributions for education. **H.B. 254**
Arizona	Extends a property tax exemption to property owned by fraternal societies or organizations classified under the Internal Revenue Code. **S.B. 1059**
	Establishes new methods for determining a school district's expenditure base limit and establishes new procedures for proposed expenditures that exceed the base limit; repeals current methods of determining a property tax increase for school districts. **S.B. 1240** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
Arkansas	Provides for an act to amend various sections of Title 6 and Title 26 of the Arkansas code relative to funding of public education and the determination of the uniform rate of tax; deletes obsolete sections; relates to school districts, county quorum courts and apportionment of funds. **S.B. 755**
Colorado	Clarifies that school districts that are also special districts supporting a system of public recreation and playgrounds and that previously began levying a tax to support such system with or without voter approval may continue to levy such taxes until voters approve a change in the levy; sets forth procedures for such school districts to impose a new tax or increase an existing tax for such purposes. **S.B. 24**
Delaware	Implements the first year of a 5-year phased in school property tax reduction program; provides for state assumption of 100% of the cost of existing and future major school capital construction projects and 100% of the tuition cost of children attending special schools or programs. **H.B. 1** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.6)
	Provides that effective January 1, 1998, each county may exercise the authority to exempt real estate from county taxation without exempting such real estate from school taxes. **H.B. 114**
	Allows for persons 65 years of age and over who have resided in Delaware for at least 24 months a credit against school taxes assessed on their principal residence. **S.B. 1**
Florida	Relates to the educational property tax exemption; provides circumstances in which land is considered to be property owned by educational institution. **H.B. 345**
Georgia	Provides a homestead exemption from Murray County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in a specified amount of the assessed value of the homestead for certain residents of that school district who have annual incomes not exceeding a specified amount and who are 62 years of age or over. **H.B. 32**
	Provides a homestead exemption from certain ad valorem taxes levied by, for, or on behalf of the City of Trion Independent School District for residents of that district who are 70 years of age or older and whose gross annual household income does not exceed $20,000. **H.B. 721**

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Relates to a homestead exemption from certain Whitfield County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in a certain amount of the assessed value of the homestead for certain residents of that school district who are 65 years of age or older and have annual incomes not exceeding a certain amount; provides for an increase in the exemption amount and the income ceiling. **H.B. 931**
	Provides for homeowner tax relief grants to counties and local school districts. **H.B. 553**
	Provides for a homestead exemption from certain Chatham County and City of Savannah School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in an amount equal to the amount by which the current year assessed value of a homestead exceeds the adjusted assessed value of such homestead for the taxable year immediately preceding the taxable year in which this exemption was first granted to the current owner of such homestead. **H.B. 1024**
Hawaii	Changes the amount of general excise tax revenues deposited into the state educational facilities improvement special fund. **H.B. 854** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
Illinois	Amends the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; exempts from the taxes imposed by these Acts personal property, including food, purchased through fund-raising events for the benefit of a public or private elementary or secondary school, a group of those schools, or one or more school districts if the events are sponsored by an entity that consists primarily of volunteers; sets other provisions. **H.B. 542** (Cross-listed in 2.14)
	Provides the Available Local Resources of a grant-eligible district, as a component of the formula by which that district's general State aid is computed, shall be determined using an equalized assessed valuation of the district's taxable property that reflects the limitations placed by the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law on the growth in district property tax revenues. **H.B. 1134** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
	Provides that the failure by a board of education of a school district with under 500,000 inhabitants to adopt an annual budget or to comply with any of the provisions concerning an annual budget shall not effect the validity of any tax levy otherwise in conformity with the law; provides that, with respect to taxes levied either before, on, or after the effective date of the amendatory Act, and other such provisions. **H.B. 1291** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
	Changes a component used to calculate local property tax revenues per pupil for school districts maintaining grades 9 through 12 and a component used to adjust the real property equalized assessed valuation for a school district maintaining grades 9 through 12 from 1.00% to 1.05%. **S.B. 175**
Indiana	Changes the effective date of provisions of the 1999 budget bill that changed the primetime education funding formula from a school year formula to a calendar year formula; makes other changes to the school funding formula; changes the Lake County supplemental property tax for schools; moves from October 1 to April 1 the date for the Department of Workforce Development to report on labor demand

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	categories under the vocational education formula; provides for instructional aides. **S.B. 9P** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.11 and 2.15)
	Provides that if a county treasurer or county auditor does not distribute tax money due to a tax unit on or before the first day of the month immediately following the settlement date, the treasurer and auditor shall pay to the taxing unit interest on the taxing unit's undistributed money at a rate of 6%. **S.B. 24**
Kansas	Concerns redevelopment projects of statewide as well as local importance; relates to certain water rights appurtenant to certain land to be used for such a project; relates to blighted areas, conservation areas and enterprise zones; relates to school ad valorem taxes; provides for public notice; relates to tax increment bonds. **H.B. 2166**
	Concerns school district finance; relates to the counting of preschool-aged at-risk pupils; increases base state aid per pupil; affects determination of at-risk low enrollment, and correlation weightings; revises the definition of local effort; relates to the school district general fund property tax levy; relates to juvenile detention facilities and the weighing of pupils therein. **S.B. 171** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.11)
Louisiana	Authorizes the Vermilion Parish School Board to levy and collect an additional sales and use tax. **H.B. 1176**
	Relates to the levy of sales and use taxes by school boards; authorizes certain school boards, subject to voter approval, to levy and collect an additional sales and use tax; provides for related matters. **H.B. 2077**
	Relates to the levy of sales and use taxes by school boards; authorizes certain school boards, subject to voter approval, to levy and collect an additional sales and use tax; and provides for related matters; provides for funding of bonds; provides for rentals and services taxes; provides for collection and rates. **H.B. 2113**
	Authorizes a sales tax of 5% for parishes, school boards, and school districts. **S.B. 986**
Maryland	Establishes a Commission on Education Finance, Equity, and Excellence; requires the Commission to make recommendations to ensure adequacy and equity in public school funding, to provide for transition as current school funding initiatives abrogate, to analyse whether the current funding proceedings should be retained or adopted, and to ensure that local property tax policies do not affect equitable allocation of educational funding statewide. **H.B. 10** (Cross-listed in 2.2)
	Establishes a pilot program for certain schools to provide breakfast for all students regardless of income; setting a threshold level of income for schools to participate; and authorizes business entities to receive tax credits for contributions to a school breakfast program. **H.B. 868** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Michigan	Relates to income tax rate; regards reduction in tax rate; provides for the 2000 and 2001 tax years and revise earmarking to school aid fund

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	H.B. 4035 (Cross-listed in 2.1)
Mississippi	Revises the form of the notice required when a taxing entity proposes to increase ad valorem taxes revenue; provides for the contents of such notice; revises the form of the notice required when a school district intends to increase its budget by requesting an increase in ad valorem tax effort in dollars to support the school district; provides for the contents of such notice. **H.B. 614**
	Makes an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the general education programs, the Vocational and Technical Education Division of the State Department of Education and the Mississippi School district uniform Millage Assistance Grant Program for the fiscal year 2000. **H.B. 1636** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
	Makes an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State Tax Commission; includes the Homestead Exemption Division, the Motor Vehicle Comptroller Functions, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division, and the Bureau of Telecommunications; reimburses the counties, county districts and municipal separate school districts for tax losses incurred by reason of the exemption of homes from certain ad valorem taxes. **S.B. 3127**
Montana	Authorizes a school district to anticipate the amount of certain nonlevy revenue for computation of the general fund levy requirement; clarifies the taxable valuation used to calculate the number of mills levied; authorizes a district to impose a levy to eliminate any negative fund balance and restore reserves to the prior year's operating reserve. **H.B. 90** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
	Revises school laws; establishes the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May as the general school election and trustee election date; limits a school district to one levy election in a calendar year; requires a district whose budget exceeds the maximum and that loses ANB to reduce its current general fund budget by the percentage of ANB decrease; adjusts meeting and reporting dates to conform with the May election date; clarifies teacher notice and hearing time limit provisions. **S.B. 460** (Cross-listed in 2.12 and 2.15)
Nebraska	Changes provisions for payments, collection and distribution of tax proceeds to educational service units. **L.B. 287**
Nevada	Revises provisions governing construction and financing of school facilities. Creates a fund and authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds to assist school districts in financing capital improvements in certain circumstances. Imposes an additional sales tax to pay the cost of extraordinary maintenance, repair, and improvements. **A.B. 597** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Governs the reporting requirements, payment schedules and collection procedures for the tax on net proceeds of minerals; broadens the authorized uses for the money in a county fund for mitigation; authorizes a school district to establish a fund for mitigation. **A.B. 506**
New Hampshire	Relates to appropriations by school districts during 1999-2000 fiscal year; allows State to guarantee limited amount of tax anticipation note borrowing of municipality that borrowed tax anticipation notes between January 1 and March 31, 1998; allows municipalities to petition legislative fiscal committee and governor for guarantees on tax anticipation borrowing between January 1 and March 31, 1999; allows State

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Treasurer to invest in obligations of any State municipal government. **H.B. 100**
	Establishes a uniform education property tax and a utility property tax; increases the business profit tax and real estate transfer taxes; includes other sources of revenue to provide funding for an adequate public education; makes an appropriation therefor. **H.B. 117** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
	Corrects House Bill 117; deletes any funding not made in accordance with the law; adjusts any sum which may be used as a setoff against an appropriation amount; defines weighted pupils in cases of school free or reduced price meals; provides for education grants per the average daily attendance of each district and the distribution thereof; provides for a utility property tax to be paid directly to the State for deposit in the Education Trust Fund. **H.B. 300** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.11)
	Authorizes a school district to expend funds reflecting the total catastrophic special education costs for pupils in the district; provides that certain unexpected catastrophic special education expenses which could not be identified or anticipated prior to the adoption of the school district budget shall be exempt from the provisions of the municipal budget laws. **H.B. 577** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
	Requires a two-thirds vote of both houses of the General Court to increase the rate of the business enterprise tax; changes provisions relating to utility property tax and education grants; further relates to fiscal matters. **H.B. 684**
	Establishes a voluntary school contribution program for the purpose of supporting local school districts; provides that municipalities may send a taxpayer information notice to all of its taxpayers showing the amount of the individual taxpayer's school tax assessment from the prior year; provides that taxpayers may choose to voluntarily remit this amount, in whole or in part, in support of the local school district. **H.B. 734** (Cross-listed in 2.14)
	Provides for phased-in collection of education property tax in certain municipalities; authorizes the town of Ashland to call a special meeting, without seeking court permission, for the purpose of raising money to address a general fund deficit; provides such money may be raised by taxation, or incurring long term debt, or both. **H.B. 745**
	Establishes a public education funding formula; establishes a uniform statewide education property tax; provides education property tax hardship relief to specified low and moderate income homeowners. **H.B. 999** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
New Jersey	Allows re-certification of the special district tax for school districts if surplus account is higher than estimated at the school election in certain circumstances. **A.B. 3298**
	Establishes the New Jersey School Assessment Valuation Exemption Relief and Homestead Property Tax Rebate Act; provides direct property tax relief to homeowners and renters. **S.B. 12**

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Mexico	Relates to taxation; provides for the reduction of oil and gas severance tax and oil and gas emergency school tax rates during certain low-price periods for oil and natural gas produced from stripper well properties; changes certain provisions for well work over projects and the rate of the oil and gas severance tax applicable to natural gas and oil production from such projects. **H.B. 281**
New York	Authorizes a school district to impose interest on unpaid balance of real property school taxes after the due date of the first installment thereof upon those taxpayers electing to pay their school taxes in installments. **A.B. 7928**
	Requires mortgage servicing institutions to reduce a homeowner's escrow account obligation in the event a School Tax Relief exemption is granted to reflect the amount of the assessed real property taxes which will henceforth be due and owing. **A.B. 8075**
	Amends the Real Property Tax Law to specify the procedure for notice of denial of applications for exemption under school tax relief (STAR). **S.B. 6102**
	Improves the administration of the school tax relief (STAR) program and real property tax administration; relates to parallel computing super computers at Cornell University; authorizes the State University of New York to contract for high technology facilities; amends law relating to the licensing of private business schools; relates to the use of arts revolving loan funds, in relation to block grants for family and children's services. **S.B. 6109**
North Dakota	Relates to authority of school districts to levy property taxes for maintaining an alternative school program. **H.B. 1196** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Gives an affected school district or township the right to have a member participate as a nonvoting, ex officio member of the governing body of the city or county when that governing body is considering granting an exemption or the right to make payments in lieu of taxes for a new or expanding business. **S.B. 2051**
Ohio	Clarifies that the ballot language concerning renewal of school district income tax include a statement that the proposed tax is renewal. **H.B. 268**
Oklahoma	Creates the Rural Housing Incentive District Act; relates to housing finance, tax incentives, governing bodies and public hearings; relates to objections of school districts levying taxes in such proposed districts; relates to local bonds. **S.B. 336**
	Relates to schools; school district budgets; relates to bonded indebtedness and property tax valuations; relates to exclusion of homestead exemption. **S.B. 636** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.12)
Oregon	Allows school districts to seek voter approval for local option tax; limits amount of tax; prohibits State School Fund grant for school district imposing local option tax from being decreased as result of local option tax; applies to local option taxes first imposed on or after July 1, 2000. **H.B. 2753**

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Appropriates money from General Fund to Department of Education for State School Fund; establishes maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery funds and state education lottery bonds; limits amount, combined with local revenues, that may be distributed from State School Fund; states that certain amounts are considered to replace lost revenues and be considered tax relief. **H.B. 5018** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.3)
South Carolina	Provides for an equivalent millage calculation to be used to compute ad valorem property taxes in taxing districts located in Richland-Lexington School District 5 in which property tax equalization and reassessment is occurring; provides for the manner in which the equivalent millage shall be calculated in these taxing districts for purposes of the Trust Fund for Tax Relief. **H.B. 3963**
South Dakota	Accounts for how taxes are paid by certain manufactured homes for certain school purposes and to establish how the Department of Revenue shall adjust the computation for local effort. **H.B. 1138**
	Revises the property tax levies for the general fund of a school district. **H.B. 1151**
Texas	Relates to the fiscal year of a school district and to the submission of a preliminary appraisal roll to a school district; provides that the fiscal year of a school district begins on July 1 of each year; requires the chief appraiser to certify to the assessor for each school district participating in an appraisal of the value of school district property. **H.B. 98**
	Relates to an exemption from ad valorem taxation for property of certain nonprofit organizations while improvements are under construction; relates to property that is engaged in engineering or architectural work, soil testing, land clearing activities or necessary site improvement work; relates to environmental or land use studies; relates to schools, water and wastewater facilities. **H.B. 873**
	Relates to publications of school district budget and tax rate notices. **H.B. 2075** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
	Relates to the treatment of the limitation on increases in the appraised value of a residence homestead in the determination of school district property values by the comptroller. **S.B. 868**
Vermont	Relates to limits to aid for special education and the granting thereof; provides for average daily attendance funding; provides for payments in lieu of taxes; relates to property tax sources of funding for public education; relates to personal and real property taxation. **H.B. 548** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.6)
Washington	Provides that all school district elections held on May 19, 1998, at which the number and proportion of persons required by law voted to authorize bonds or tax levies, are validated regardless of any failure to publish notice of the election; provides that no action challenging the validity of any such election may be brought later than thirty days after the effective date of the act. **S.B. 5004** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Provides that, commencing with calender year 2000, in addition to a school district's other general fund allocations, each eligible district

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	shall be provided local effort assistance funds. Mitigates the effect that low property tax values might have on the ability of a school district to raise local revenues to supplement the state's basic program of education. Serves to equalize the property tax rates that individual taxpayers would pay for such levies. **S.B. 5298** (Cross-listed in 2.1)

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Appropriates funds to the East Alabama Child Development Center in Anniston for the support and maintenance for a program of child care, educational, health, and nutritional services for pre-school children. **H.B. 176**
	Specifies that all components of classroom instructional support as specified in the Foundation Program, with the exception of textbook funds, will be subject to the school level allocation and purchasing process currently specified for classroom materials and supplies. **H.B. 215**
	Establishes the Office of School Readiness for operation of voluntary pre-kindergarten program; provides for appointment of director and such other personnel as are necessary to administer the pre-kindergarten program; provides for the operation of the office. **S.B. 376**
Arizona	Provides full K-12 formula funding to county jail education programs by allowing incarcerated pupils to be funded equivalents to other accommodation school pupils for counties operating their programs through accommodation schools. **H.B. 2084** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
	Relates to bilingual education; limits state funding, but not pupil participation, to three years unless approval for continued funding by the Superintendent of Public Education; exempts bilingual programs instructing in Native American languages indigenous to Arizona from any state funding limits. **H.B. 2387**
Arkansas	Allows for allocations of the Educational Excellence Trust Fund; provides for the Department of Education, vocational education, public higher education and Community Colleges. **H.B. 1784**
	Makes appropriations for distance learning center capital improvements. **S.B. 141** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Refers to technology education and distance learning center capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 336** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Appropriates for the 1999-2001 biennium of an act for the department of education-general education division-quiz bowl and odyssey of the mind. **S.B. 366**
	Relates to the Department of Education, general education division; makes AR school for mathematics and sciences appropriation for the 1999-2001 biennium. **S.B. 460**
	Allows the Department of Education, General Education Division, Arkansas School for Mathematics and Sciences capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 583** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Allows the Distance Learning and Multi-purpose Classroom Facility capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 710** (Cross-listed in 2.4)

Table 2.11 Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Provides the Department of Education, General Education Division, Rise/Move Summer Tutorial and Enrichment Program capital improvement appropriation. **S.B. 727** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Creates for the General Education Division an appropriation for the 1999-2001 Biennium for the Gateway Alternative Learning School. **S.B. 749**
	Allows reimbursement to Technical Institutes, Vocational Technical Schools, and other schools for expenses related to a student's participation in vocational service organizations; relates to disbursement of funds by the Department of Workforce Education. **S.B. 776**
	Authorizes school districts to finance facilities to share under a compact for charter schools, alternative educational programs, secondary area vocational centers and community-based education. **S.B. 788** (Cross listed in 2.4 and 2.9)
California	Establishes the Elementary School Intensive Reading Program, whereby increased funding would be available, upon application, to school districts that maintain kindergarten and any of grades 1 to 4, inclusive, for the operation of a program that provides multiple, intensive reading opportunities for pupils in those grades; appropriates moneys to the State School Fund for allocation by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to school districts that apply for funding pursuant to this program. **A.B. 2A**
	Deletes the provisions that establish Parent/Teacher Grant Program, and instead establishes the Nell Soto Parent/Teacher Involvement Program, pursuant to which the Superintendent of Public Instruction would allocate grants to schools in accordance with prescribed criteria, for the purpose of strengthening communication between schools and parents. Requires a school district, to receive funding under the Nell Soto Parent/Teacher Involvement Program. **A.B. 33**
	Appropriates, without regard to fiscal year, $1,000,000 from the general fund to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for allocation to school districts and county offices of education to fund the acquisition of school library materials. These funds will be applied toward the minimum funding requirements for school districts and community college districts imposed by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution. **A.B. 910**
	Establishes the Instructional School Gardens Program for the promotion, establishment, and support of instructional school gardens, to be administered by the State Department of Education through the allocation of grants to applicant school districts and county offices of education and the provision of technical assistance to school districts and county offices of education. **A.B. 1014**
	Establishes the English Language Acquisition program for educational agencies participating in the program to conduct instructional support, and coordinate available services and funding. Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to annually allocate to each participating local education agency a specified amount for each pupil participating in the program. **A.B. 1116**

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Establishes eligibility criteria for a residential outdoor science program and would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to apportion to each school district or county office of education that operates a residential program, a specified amount per eligible pupil participating per day. **A.B. 1498**
	Appropriates a specified amount from the General Fund to the State Department of Education as follows (1) a specified amount in augmentation of the Budget Act of 1998 for executive management and special services and (2) a specified amount in augmentation of the Act for the purpose of supporting the adoption of instructional materials in the 1998-99 fiscal year. Declares that it is to go into effect immediately as an appropriation for the usual current expenses of the state. **S.B. 55**
	Requires that the instructional materials for pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 8, inclusive, be adopted by the State Board of Education using criteria aligned to the adopted content standards. Authorizes, notwithstanding the provisions in the Budget Act of 1998 or any other provision of law, a specified appropriation by the Budget Act of 1998 to be expended for the purposes of the Schiff-Bustamante Standards-Based Instructional Materials Program. **S.B. 264**
Connecticut	Changes the method in which State School Readiness Grant appropriations are allocated; increases the share allocated to towns with the poorest and most educationally needy students; allows towns and regional school readiness councils to use grant funds to buy spaces for eligible children in other towns' or regions' programs; extends provision allowing grant use for facility or staff preparation. **H.B. 6832** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Requires local school boards to review and revise their promotion policies to ensure they foster student achievement, reduces social promotions, and provide help to failing students; uses Mastery Test scores to compile a list of schools that need improvements; requires development of school improvement plans to be monitored by local school boards; provides for grants to priority school districts. **H.B. 7043**
	Improves Department of Education funding of construction projects for vocational-technical schools; reserves funds for special education services required by vocational-technical school students. **S.B. 371** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.6)
	Improves bilingual education; requires the State Department of Education to establish an English mastery standard for local schoolboards to measure how well students in bilingual programs are learning English; limits the time a student may spend in bilingual program; establishes grant and loan reimbursement program to encourage college students to become bilingual education and English as a second language teachers; raises standards for bilingual education teachers. **S.B. 1083** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Authorizes issuance of a specified amount of state bonds to fund construction of facilities for the Connecticut Juvenile Training School in Middletown for delinquent children, to be operated by Department of Children and Families; authorizes sale of specified state land in Middletown and use of proceeds to fund school's operation; additionally relates to the DCF and delinquent children. **S.B. 1409** (Cross-listed in 2.4)

Table 2.12: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Delaware	Creates the George Washington Memorial Scholarship Fund which will provide scholarship money to Delaware twelfth graders who win an essay contest. **H.B. 339**
Florida	Revises provisions regarding authority of State Board of Education to enforce school improvements; requires private school opportunity scholarships to be provided to certain public school students; provides student eligibility requirements; provides parental involvement requirements; provides for identification of schools by performance grade category according to student and school performance date. **H.B. 751** (Cross-listed in 2.13)
	Re-creates the Educational Aids Trust Fund within the Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1175**
	Re-creates the Textbook Bid Trust Fund within the Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1193**
	Re-creates the Food and Nutrition Services Trust Fund within the Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1195**
	Re-creates the Education and General Student and Other Fees Trust Fund within the Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses; repeals provisions regarding termination of Trust Fund. **H.B. 1217**
	Re-creates the Education and General Student and Other Fees Trust Fund within the Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1235**
	Revises provision regarding funding for college-preparatory classes; relates to district interinstitutional articulation agreements; authorizes the provision of performance incentive funds for the effective implementation of remedial reduction plans; provides that interinstitutional articulation agreements include a plan outlining the mechanisms and strategies for improving the preparation of elementary, middle, and high school teachers. **S.B. 1794** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Extends duration of pilot programs for deregulated public schools; authorizes additional pilot program. **S.B. 2186**
Georgia	Relates to the compensation and expense reimbursement of the members of the board of education. **H.B. 831**
Hawaii	Relates to written proof of immunizations for enrollment of children in public schools. **H.B. 1146**
	Authorizes the Board of Education to establish fees for the administrative costs of collecting fees for overdue or lost books, for use of materials requiring special equipment, and library sponsored seminars and workshops. **H.B. 1170**

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Requires the Director of Education to establish a comprehensive accountability system, including a student assessment program and a school profile which reports on student performance measures, school attendance, drop-out rates, and parental involvement for each school. **S.B. 1307**
Idaho	Establishes an extended year reading intervention program for students in kindergarten through third grade who are below grade level in reading; provides that the costs of the program, including a transportation allowance, will be reimbursed to the district by the state. **H.B. 177** (Cross-listed in 2.8)
	Appropriates a specified amount to the State Board for Vocational Education for the Division of Vocational Education; reappropriates unexpended and unencumbered fund balances for nonrecurring expenditures; provides legislative intent that the State Board for Vocational Education evaluate board policy on allocation of state appropriations for new and existing vocational programs; expresses legislative intent with respect to cooperative service agencies. **S.B. 1260**
Illinois	Amends the State Library Act; provides that the State Library Advisory Committee shall advise the State Library in developing library plans; makes changes regarding the purposes and services of the State Library; amends the Illinois Library System Act; provides that in order to qualify for grants, a school library must provide library services that either meet or show progress toward meeting the standards most recently adopted by the Illinois School Media Association. **H.B. 2164**
	Removes required report projecting secondary special education exit numbers; changes computation for reimbursement for gifted children and transportation so valuation for school district is computed in same manner as for apportionment of general State financial aid; provides charter schools maintain accurate attendance records if chartered by State Board sufficient to file claims under provisions concerning the basis for apportionment of general State aid. **S.B. 291** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.8 and 2.9)
Indiana	Changes the effective date of provisions of the 1999 budget bill that changed the primetime education funding formula from a school year formula to a calendar year formula; makes other changes to the school funding formula; changes the Lake County supplemental property tax for schools; moves from October 1 to April 1 the date for the Department of Workforce Development to report on labor demand categories under the vocational education formula; provides for instructional aides. **S.B. 9P** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.10 and 2.15)
	Provides that a school may be accredited by meeting the criteria for the Malcolm Baldridge National Quality Award for Education rather than under performance based accreditation; transfers the duties of the state standards task force to the education roundtable; requires each school and school corporation to develop an improvement plan; provides for creation of a system of recognition and financial awards for schools that demonstrate improvement. **H.B. 1750**
Iowa	Affects the distribution of moneys held in trust for a participant in the certified school to career program. **H.B. 144**

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Relates to the establishment of an Iowa early intervention block grant program; provides goal of class reduction; provides direction and resources for success, especially in reading including enabling parents to improve their child's reading; includes phonemic awareness training; provides for accountability; requires technology plan; provides for a school improvement technology block grant program; makes appropriations. **H.B. 743** (Cross-listed in 2.7)
Kansas	Concerns school district finance; relates to the counting of preschool-aged at-risk pupils; increases base state aid per pupil; affects determination of at-risk low enrollment, and correlation weightings; revises the definition of local effort; relates to the school district general fund property tax levy; relates to juvenile detention facilities and the weighing of pupils therein. **S.B. 171** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.10)
Louisiana	Relates to the powers and duties of the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education; requires BESE to develop and implement a pilot program to improve English and language arts instruction; provides for certain required components of the proposed program. **H.B. 156**
	Provides relative to school books, including publisher contracts, depository, adoption procedures, and sale, donation, and disposal of unusable books. **H.B. 1753**
	Requires summer school be offered to all students who fail the state tests required for promotion to 5th and 9th grades and provides for the funding of such programs. **S.B. 249**
	Requires the establishment of a program of distinguished educators to provide technical assistance in schools determined under the accountability system to be in need of corrective action. **S.B. 253** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Creates truancy assessment and service center pilot programs in certain parishes. **S.B. 1008**
Maine	Provides General Fund appropriations to the Legislature for the Education Research Institute in a specified amount in each fiscal year of the biennium to maintain the kindergarten to grade 12 education database and support targeted research projects. **H.B. 820**
	Expands eligibility for participation in the High School Aspirations Incentives Program; promotes participation in postsecondary education study by high school students. **H.B. 762**
	Establishes the Business Advisory Commission on Quality Child Care Financing to examine the important issues of public policy pertaining to quality child care and early education, the financing of quality child care and early education and economic development incentives available to encourage the development of quality child care and early education facilities and services. **S.B. 486**

Table 2.11 Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Creates the John H. Reed-Kenneth M. Curtis Peace Fellowship, administered by the Department of Education, to provide funds for 10 Maine teenagers each summer for 3 years to attend the Seeds Of Peace International Camp in Otisfield, Maine; designates that the fellowship is named for former Maine Governor John H. Reed and Governor Kenneth M. Curtis, both of whom served as United States Ambassadors. **S.B. 789**
Maryland	Creates the Maryland Learning Success Program to provide grants to local education agencies to reduce class size for reading instruction in grades 1 and 2 and mathematics instruction in grade 7; sets the conditions for the award of a grant; provides for funding for the Program. **S.B. 137**
	Creates a State Debt to be used as a grant to the Board of Directors of Community Initiatives, Inc. for the planning, design, construction, and capital equipping of an educational institution to serve underserved inner-city students from kindergarten through grade 12 in a multicultural urban environment; prohibits the grantee from expending any of the proceeds of the bonds or the matching fund for sectarian religious purposes. **S.B. 353** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Provides for the Maryland After-School Opportunity Fund Program; requires the Governor to include money in the annual State budget for the Fund Program for a certain fiscal year; requires the Department of Human Resources to administer the Fund; establishes a certain Advisory Board and a certain Executive Committee in the Program; requires the committee to adopt certain regulations and standards governing the After-School Opportunity Fund Program. **H.B. 6**
	Creates the Maryland Learning Success Program to provide grants to local education agencies to reduce class size for reading instruction in grades 1 and 2 and mathematics instruction in grade 7; sets the conditions for the award of a grant; provides for funding for the Program. **H.B. 187**
	Establishes a pilot program for certain schools to provide breakfast for all students regardless of income; setting a threshold level of income for schools to participate; and authorizes business entities to receive tax credits for contributions to a school breakfast program. **H.B. 868** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Provides for the Maryland After-School Opportunity Act; creates the Maryland After-School Opportunity Fund; establishes an Executive Committee to adopt regulations and standards governing the Maryland After-School Opportunity Fund Program and make grants from the fund to applicants. **S.B. 632**
Mississippi	Requires all school districts to teach home economics in grades 10, 11, or 12; provides for funding for the home economics programs; deletes the repealer on the statutes requiring the home economics programs. **H.B. 129**
	Extends the date of the repealer on the provision that allows local school districts to receive State matching funds for school nurse intervention programs. **H.B. 609**

Table 2.11 Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Authorizes student assessment standards for student promotion and graduation in the public schools; defines standards for the implementation of a performance-based accreditation system for individual schools and school districts; requires any school district under a conservatorship to reimburse the State Department of Education for the salary and other actual costs related to the duties of the conservator. **S.B. 2156** (Cross-listed in 2.16)
	Creates the School of the Arts; provides that School shall be a residential facility for artistically talented 11th and 12th grade students; provides that School shall be governed by the Board of Education; requires Board to develop plan for opening, operation and funding of School; authorizes Board to hire a director of the School; requires School to develop rules and regulations and prepare annual budget; authorizes Board to accept contributions for support of School. **H.B. 706**
Missouri	Creates a 4-year competitive grant program on the district or building level to support improved reading instruction in the early grades beginning in school year 2000. Grantees would select a reading assessment or improvement program and specify goals for improvement. Funding for the 3rd and 4th years of the grant is contingent on progress. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education may reimburse the district's match. **H.B. 889**
Montana	Requires a Youth Detention Facility to provide an educational program for youth held in the facility; allows the center to contract with a school district to provide the educational program; establishes a method of funding for the educational programs; defines "detention" to mean the temporary placement of the youth in a facility other then the youth's home for purpose of continued custody at any time after the youth is taken into custody/ before final disposition. **S.B. 199**
Nevada	Makes various changes relating to education and makes appropriations for class-size reduction. **A.B. 700**
	Revises provisions governing program for accountability for public schools. **S.B. 70**
	Revises provisions regarding council to establish academic standards for public schools and dates for administration of certain achievement and proficiency examinations in public schools. **S.B. 104**
	Makes supplemental appropriation to fund for class-size reduction for additional anticipated expenses. **S.B. 278**
New Hampshire	Increases number of student trustees on University System of New Hampshire Board of Trustees; clarifies calculation and appropriation procedure for cooperative school district grants; specifies per-pupil reimbursement rates for public kindergarten programs. **H.B. 265**
	Corrects House Bill 117; deletes any funding not made in accordance with the law; adjusts any sum which may be used as a setoff against an appropriation amount; defines weighted pupils in cases of school free or reduced price meals; provides for education grants per the average daily attendance of each district and the distribution thereof; provides for a utility property tax to be paid directly to the State for deposit in the Education Trust Fund. **H.B. 300** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.10)

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Establishes a study committee to consider issues related to the Driver Training Fund; exempts persons covered under Americans With Disabilities Act from driver's education requirement for obtaining a driver's license. **H.B. 616** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
	Clarifies certain procedures involving children in need of services; provides corrective actions to protect a child from the irreversibility of certain choices; relates to court approved diversion programs for juveniles; subjects parents and guardians to substance abuse evaluations; relates to school district responsibilities regarding counseling, treatment and other programs. **H.B. 719**
New Jersey	Makes a supplemental appropriation for incentive grants to implement whole school reform in the Abbott districts. **A.B. 2606**
	Establishes the Task Force on Diabetes and the Schools to develop guidelines on appropriate and efficient means of providing for the needs of students with diabetes in the school setting; appropriates funds. **S.B. 90**
	Establishes an At-Risk Youth Mentoring Program in the Department of Labor; appropriates funds; provides for the training of volunteer mentors and for the assignment of mentors to at-risk students in the public school system. **S.B. 1220**
	Establishes a partnership between New Jersey KidCare and schools and child care centers to provide outreach to children potentially eligible for KidCare. **S.B. 1757**
New Mexico	Provides income tax and corporate income tax credits for employment of youth participating in certain summer school-to-career job programs. **H.B. 236**
	Relates to standards-based assessments. **H.B. 624**
	Relates to public assistance; establishes a work program at public schools for New Mexico Works Act participants. **S.B. 97**
North Carolina	Repeals the prohibition on reimbursement for services provided by school-based health clinics under the Children's Health Insurance Program. **S.B. 26**
North Dakota	Relates to authority of school districts to levy property taxes for maintaining an alternative school program. **H.B. 1196** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Relates to per student payments for limited English proficient students. **S.B. 2381**
Ohio	Implements the OhioReads initiative through the creation of classroom and community reading grants, establishes the Ohio Schools Best Practices Center, the OhioReads Office, and the OhioReads Council and abolishes the Council on July 1, 2004, and makes an appropriation. **H.B. 1**

Table 2.11 Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Eliminates the fifty-dollar limit on the course fee that a board of education may charge a pupil enrolled in driver education course. **H.B. 160**
Oklahoma	Requires licensed or certified teachers in alternative education programs, schools or certain other facilities; requires alternative education programs to allow students to participate in graduation exercises and extracurricular activities; relates to funding; requires school districts to supply certain information; requires the Office of Juvenile Affairs to report certain data to the State Department of Education. **H.B. 1284** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Relates to funding for the Reading Sufficiency Act; relates to 1st through 3rd graders; earmarks funds for remedial reading; requires the school district to file a claim with the Department of Education. **H.B. 1365**
	Relates to appropriations to the State Board of Education; authorizes the providing of screening to certain students for Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome. **H.B. 1510**
	Relates to the State Department of Education; provides budgetary limitations; relates to the Oklahoma Educational Television Authority and the State Regents for Higher Education; relates to bonds and public works; provides for educational testing in geography for 11th graders. **H.B. 1511**
	Relates to the Constitutional Reserve Fund; makes an appropriation to the Department of Transportation; makes appropriations for vocational/technical education, charter schools, the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture; makes other appropriations. **H.B. 1565** (Cross-listed in 2.9)
	Creates the Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship Program; Directs the State Regents for Higher Education to promulgate certain rules; makes extensive revisions of the Education Code, including but not limited to graduation requirements, testing, educational loan forgiveness; also relates to school transportation, average daily attendance, charter schools, special education and uniforms. **H.B. 1759** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.8 and 2.9)
	Relates to schools and cardiopulmonary resuscitation programs and training of students, teachers and support personnel; relates to school district budget adoption, public hearings and licensing of private vocational schools. **S.B. 55** (Cross-listed in 2.12)
	Relates to adoption of school curriculum standards; relates to social studies curriculum; requires the State Textbook Committee to review certain texts; relates to professional development funds. **S.B. 758** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
Oregon	Directs Department of Education to apply for federal grants available through Partnerships in Character Education Pilot Project; encourages school districts to use Character First! Education Series or similar secular program on character development; expands district school board authorization to provide board and room in lieu of transportation. **H.B. 2670** (Cross-listed in 2.8)

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Directs Superintendent of Public Instruction to oversee efforts encouraging, developing and implementing multicultural education curricula and programs, including pursuit of federal and other funds. **S.B. 103**
	Directs Department of Education to award grants to school districts for utilization of community arts and cultural resources; specifies qualifications for grants; appropriates moneys from General Fund to Department of Education to fund grants for school districts. **S.B. 725**
	Increases fee for Student Driver Training Fund; prescribes operative date. **S.B. 1118**
Pennsylvania	Amends Public School Code. Further provides for cost of contracts with private residential rehabilitative institutions and for continuing professional education. Provides for each school entity to develop continuing professional education plan containing specified elements, and for continuing education requirements for professional certification. Provides for contracts with alternative education institutions for disruptive students. **H.B. 8** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
Rhode Island	Requires that schools within which 20% or more of the students are eligible for free or reduced lunches to enact a school breakfast program. **S.B. 249**
South Carolina	Enacts South Carolina First Steps to School Readiness Act; includes provisions for expanded parental and maternity care, additional nutrition and health care for children and incentives for appropriate preschool programs; relates to Children's Trust Fund; changes name of the fund to Children's First Steps Trust Fund; provides that is shall oversee the First Steps to School Readiness Act; provides for its governing board, functions, duties, and funding. **H.B. 3620**
	Provides that the School to Work Advisory Council shall report to the House Education and Public Works Committee and the Senate Education Committee by 1/1/2000 as to the progress made in establishing the School-To-Works System, difficulties encountered and any actions required by the general assembly to ensure success of the system. **S.B. 311**
	Provides for a system of alternative schools for specified students in grades 6-12 for which a school district shall receive certain funding it it chooses to establish, maintain and operate an alternative school either individually or through a cooperative agreement with other districts; repeals section relating to competitive grants to fund alternative schools. **S.B. 727**
South Dakota	Transfers funds from the special racing revolving fund and the South Dakota-bred racing fund to the Department of Social Services for domestic and sexual abuse shelter programs and to the Department of Education for child development and certain technology enhancement programs; makes appropriation therefor. **S.B. 237** (Cross-listed in 2.3 and 2.7)
Tennessee	Authorizes Department of Education to include secondary education activities of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act in a unified plan with other workforce development programs. **S.J.R. 210** (Cross-listed in 2.7)

Table 2.11 Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Revises provisions for character education in public schools; provides for annual report to joint oversight committee on education; directs the department of education to find a method of character instruction and report to the joint education oversight committee instead of the state board of education; authorizes the human resources agencies to serve as the service delivery system for the character education program. **H.B. 453**
	Replaces grade 1 and 2 guidance counselors with pre-kindergarten through grade 12 school counselor program. **H.B. 624**
Texas	Relates to assistance to low performing public school districts; relates to and provides for the Master Reading Teacher Grant Program; provides for grants to school districts to pay stipends to teachers who are certified master reading teachers. **H.B. 2307** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Relates to grants in support of pre-reading instruction. **S.B. 955**
	Relates to the creation of the high priority program fund to support vocational and technical education. **S.B. 1780**
Utah	Establishes the Center for the School of The Future at Utah State University; clarifies duties and responsibilities, and makes an appropriation. **H.B. 7**
	Relates to public education; provides an appropriation for teacher classroom supplies and materials. **H.B. 9**
	Provides for the establishment of a reading skills development center at the University of Utah; provides that the center assist school districts identifying assessing and providing instructional intervention programs for students with reading difficulties; provides for a professional teacher development program; provides for a specified appropriation for the center. **H.B. 63** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Relates to public education; establishes a reading performance improvement awards program in the states public elementary schools; provides for annual amount awards to selected schools; requires the state board of education to make rules regarding application and award procedures. **H.B. 75**
	Creates a task force on learning standards and accountability in public education; provides for membership, staff, duties and a reporting date; appropriates funds from the General Fund; provides a repeal date. **H.B. 144**
	Relates to public education; provides for the establishment of an alternative middle schools program; provides for implementation of the program; makes an appropriation. **H.B. 329**

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Relates to public education; creates a school land trust program for each public school; provides that the interest on the State School Fund shall be used to fund the program; provides that funds shall go to each public school to enhance academic performance and improve educational excellence. **H.B. 350** (Cross-listed in 2.14)
	Relates to education; provides for the awarding of two-year New Century scholarships to students who complete the requirements for an associate degree by September 1 of the year they graduate from high school. **S.B. 90**
Vermont	Increases the amount granted for each Vermont honor scholarship awarded by the Vermont Student Corporation from $100 to up to $1000; includes extracurricular activities in basis of award; provides each high school or vocational school one nomination of an eligible senior; provides that student assistance package for which recipient may have already qualified may not be reduced due to receipt of honor scholarship. **H.B. 163**
Virginia	Establishes a grants program for pilot discretionary programs for disruptive elementary and middle school students who do not qualify for the alternative education programs established; defines disruptive student as a student whose behavior interrupts or obstructs the learning environment and results in 2 or more short-term suspensions or requires repeated intervention by school personnel. **H.B. 1248**
	Establishes the Families in Education Incentive Grants Program and Fund, to be administered by the Board of Education, to support grants awarded on a competitive basis to public schools, with no more than two grants awarded per superintendent's region, to support innovative family and community involvement programs designed to facilitate parents' creation of a supportive learning environment at home and increased involvement in school activities. **H.B. 1270**
	Directs the Board of Education to incorporate into vocational education the Standards of Learning in mathematics, english, science, and social studies, and other subjects as appropriate; establishes, with such funds as may be appropriated, within the Department of Education a unit of specialists in vocational education. **H.B. 2476**
	Requires that the Board of Education contract, with such funds as are appropriated for this purpose, for the development or purchase of interactive educational software designed as tutorials to improve achievement on the Standards of Learning assessments. **H.B. 2480** (Cross-listed in 2.7)
	Requires local school boards to notify students and their parents of availability of advanced placement classes, the International Baccalaureate program, qualifications for entrance into the classes and programs, and the availability of financial assistance to low-income and needy students to take advanced placement and International Baccalaureate examinations. **H.B. 2553**

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Requires every school division in the Commonwealth to develop an adult education program; requires Board of Education to coordinate such programs with other State, federal and local public and private agencies; modifies the definition of adult education program by including credit programs and external diploma programs and defines these terms; requires school divisions annually, beginning on July 1, 2000, to evaluate the adult education programs which they offer, and to report the findings. **H.B. 2746**
	Authorizes local school boards to waive compulsory attendance requirements under certain conditions; provides that local school boards must implement GED testing and preparatory programs consistent with guidelines to be developed by the Board of Education; provides that no one under age 16 is eligible for GED testing programs; provides that home-schooled students need not have 3 consecutive years of home instruction to be eligible to take the GED test. **S.B. 962**
	Establishes Community-Based Program for Suspended and Expelled Students to provide interim instructional programs, intervention, and supervision for students in public schools who have been suspended, excluded, or expelled from regular school attendance. **S.B. 1128**
	Directs the Board of Education to develop and establish guidelines for programs of agricultural education in the public schools; provides that local school boards retain discretion whether to offer such agricultural education programs; provides that only school divisions complying with the Board's guidelines will be entitled to receive State funding for agricultural programs. **S.B. 1284**
Washington	Provides that, subject to available funding, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall conduct summer professional development institutes to provide opportunities for teachers, principals, and other school staff to learn effective research-based strategies for handling disruptive students; creates a grant program to assist schools in providing alternative learning programs and settings for disruptive students in kindergarten through eighth grade. **H.B. 2085** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
	Changes the goals and priorities for grants under the Washington Fund Innovation and Quality Education Program. **H.B. 1013**
	Establishes an excellence in mathematics grant program; establishes an excellence in mathematics training program for teachers. **H.B. 1569** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
West Virginia	Requires that all moneys appropriated for alternative education programs distributed in accordance with net enrollment. **S.B. 589**
	Relates to the establishment of a competitive grant "Mathematic Achievement Through Help" program; provides legislative intent and purposes; specifies priorities for grant awards; provides procedures for grant application and selection. **H.B. 3024**

Table 2.12: Budgeting and Fiscal Management

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	Allows school district governing board to establish an interest-bearing bank account to issue electronic payments to vendors; allows the school superintendent to request a warrant equal to the vendor's payment to fund the account; prohibits the bank account from accumulating any funds aside from interest; and requires the board to transfer interest earned on the account to county treasurer for credit to the maintenance and operations fund of the district at fiscal year. **S.B. 1127**
	Relates to school district budgets, adjustments and extension; extends the time granted to school districts for revising their budgets to account for all provisions of Students FIRST. **H.B. 2378**
Arkansas	Allows each school within a district, rather than just each district, to maintain a petty cash fund. **H.B. 1275**
	Provides for the central filing of public entity audit reports within each county; relates to school districts, municipalities, counties, institutions of higher education and other public entities; provides for public access; relates to the Legislative Joint Auditing Committee; relates to the Arkansas State Library and state agencies; provides for public access. **H.B. 2221**
	Places school districts with late audits in fiscal distress and refers questionable audits to the State Board of Public Accountancy. **S.B. 837**
California	Provides that the revenue limit for the 1999-2000 fiscal year for each county superintendent of schools shall be reduced by a specified deficit factor. Requires the State Department of Education in future expenditure plans for quality improvement activities to include funding for periodically updating and distributing the guidelines, and provides education, outreach, and training services to implement the guidelines. **A.B. 1115**
Hawaii	Removes the Auditor from responsibility for the Department of Education fiscal accountability reports; requires the Department to submit school-by-school expenditure reports to the Legislature and the Governor to include: instruction, instructional support, operations, other commitments and leadership expenses. **S.B. 550**
Illinois	Allows the governing board to adopt a budget for the cooperative high school (instead of recommending a budget, which must then be approved by each of the participating districts). **H.B. 131**

123

Table 2.12 Budgeting and Fiscal Manaagement (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Provides that the failure by a board of education of a school district with under 500,000 inhabitants to adopt an annual budget or to comply with any of the provisions concerning an annual budget shall not effect the validity of any tax levy otherwise in conformity with the law; provides that, with respect to taxes levied either before, on, or after the effective date of the amendatory Act, and other such provisions. **H.B. 1291** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Relates to custody of school moneys in a city having a population exceeding 500,000; provides that the funds for school purposes are subject to the order of the Board of Education upon its checks (not just its warrants). **S.B. 549**
Louisiana	Provides that charter schools are subject to the public bid law and certain audits. **S.B. 16** (Cross-listed in 2.9)
Montana	Authorizes a school district whose current year general fund budget exceeds the ensuing year's maximum general fund budget amount to adopt a general fund budget for the ensuing year up to the ensuing year's general fund budget, whichever is greater; allows adoption of a general fund budget that exceeds the maximum general fund budget for a maximum of 5 consecutive years. **H.B. 71**
	Authorizes a school district to anticipate the amount of certain nonlevy revenue for computation of the general fund levy requirement; clarifies the taxable valuation used to calculate the number of mills levied; authorizes a district to impose a levy to eliminate any negative fund balance and restore reserves to the prior year's operating reserve. **H.B. 90** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Revises laws relating to public elementary and secondary schools; changes the various annual reporting date requirements from September to the second Monday in September; revises the reporting time requirements of a district superintendent or county high school principal regarding pupil attendance, absence, and enrollment; authorizes trustees to deposit proceeds from insurance settlements on real or personal property insured by the district into an appropriate fund. **S.B. 69** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
	Authorizes a school district to pool and independently invest district funds for compliance with investment laws applicable to school district funds. **S.B. 246**
	Revises the disposition of cash when a school district ceases to exist to require that when the territory is assumed by more than one district, the cash remaining, after payment of debts, must be prorated between the districts on the basis of the territory assumed by each district. **S.B. 288**
	Revises school laws; establishes the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May as the general school election and trustee election date; limits a school district to one levy election in a calendar year; requires a district whose budget exceeds the maximum and that loses ANB to reduce its current general fund budget by the percentage of ANB decrease; adjusts meeting and reporting dates to conform with the May election date; clarifies teacher notice and hearing time limit provisions. **S.B. 460** (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.15)
Nevada	Requires annual audit of certain expenditures by certain school districts and performance audit of University and Community College

Table 2.12 Budgeting and Fiscal Manaagement (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	System of Nevada. **A.B. 368**
	Revises provisions regarding authorized expenditures and budgets of school districts. **A.B. 219**
	Requires Legislative Auditor to conduct audit of school districts in this state. **A.B. 241**
New Hampshire	Amends the warrant article provision for the approval of a charter school to include language authorizing voters to raise and appropriate the funds necessary to ratify the charter school contract; requires fiscal audits to be performed by an independent certified public accountant; clarifies the duty of the local school boards in evaluating the initial charter school application; extends the time period for a charter school to begin operations. **S.B. 152** (Cross-listed in 2.9)
New Mexico	Requires the establishment of rules and procedures for a uniform system of accounting and budgeting for public schools; establishes school district temporary operating budgets as final operating budgets. **H.B. 169**
New York	Provides that certain Boards of Education of union free, central and common school districts must provide absentee ballots for election of members of the Board of Education and school district public library trustees, adoption of a budget, and adoption of school district public library budget. **A.B. 4890**
Ohio	Permits school districts to establish petty cash accounts to be accessed by district officials by check or debit card, to change the time period for local public officials to deposit public moneys, to decrease the frequency with which subdivisions must designate their public depositories, to permit subdivisions to change the designated depositories under certain circumstances, to exempt school-district-issued securities from debt limits. **H.B. 220**
Oklahoma	Relates to schools and school activity funds; modifies deposits in such funds; relates to the board of education in each district and their control over such funds; relates to funds received from vending concessions contracts and school picture contracts; requires certain public notice. **H.B. 1176** (Cross-listed in 2.14)
	Relates to the powers and duties of school district board of education; allows for certain informational material; requires 30 day review and comment of audits of a school district before information is released to the public; allows a school district to become a member and pay membership dues of any organization which has as its goal the advancement of public education; provides for a district to inform the public about district activities and concerns. **H.B. 1251**
	Relates to schools and cardiopulmonary resuscitation programs and training of students, teachers and support personnel; relates to school district budget adoption, public hearings and licensing of private vocational schools. **S.B. 55** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Relates to schools; school district budgets; relates to bonded indebtedness and property tax valuations; relates to exclusion of homestead

Table 2.12 Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	exemption. **S.B. 636** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.10)
Texas	Relates to preferences to Texas and United States products in purchasing by school districts and certain charter schools. **H.B. 597** (Cross-listed in 2.9)
	Relates to publications of school district budget and tax rate notices. **H.B. 2075** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
	Relates to the financial accountability of school districts. **S.B. 875**
	Relates to the issuance and sale of bonds and time warrants by school districts and the issuance of obligations and execution of credit agreements by certain school districts and junior college districts. **S.B. 1091** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
Virginia	Permits school boards, subject to approval of governing body, to establish accounts for purchase of instructional materials and supplies within division departments. **H.B. 2529**
	Authorizes local governing bodies to establish separate escrow accounts for deposit of the school construction grants, with certain restrictions; allows the governing body of locality to which a grant is awarded to authorize local treasurer or fiscal officer, by ordinance or resolution, to create the separate account; provides for deposit and investment restrictions applying to public funds. **H.B. 2591** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
	Authorizes local governing bodies to establish separate escrow accounts for the deposit of the school construction grants, with certain restrictions. **S.B. 1049** (Cross-listed in 2.4)
West Virginia	Relates to audit and review procedures pertaining to supervision of public offices, county offices, and boards of education. **H.B. 2481**

Table 2.13: Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Connecticut	Makes changes in the Interdistrict Public School Choice Program and in laws governing State and local charter schools, lighthouse schools and interdistrict magnet schools; provides for funding for school transportation for these schools. **H.B. 6950** (Cross-listed in 2.8 and 2.9)
Florida	Revises provisions regarding authority of State Board of Education to enforce school improvements; requires private school opportunity scholarships to be provided to certain public school students; provides student eligibility requirements; provides parental involvement requirements; provides for identification of schools by performance grade category according to student and school performance date. **H.B. 751** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Oklahoma	Relates to schools, general enrollment fees and nonresident tuition. **H.B. 1296** (Cross-listed in 2.14)
South Dakota	Repeals certain provisions related to public school open enrollment procedures and tuition. **H.B. 1075**
Virginia	Adds to the list of persons for whom tuition may be charged for public school attendance, those individuals who, as residents who were enrolled in a public school within the school division, are required as a result of military or Federal orders issued to their parents to move to on Federal property in another State or in the District of Columbia, if the school division subsequently enrolling the student is contiguous to such State or District of Columbia. **H.B. 2673**

Table 2.14: Supplemental Revenues for School Districts

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	Renames the State Student Incentive Grant Program to the Leveraging Education Assistance Partnership. **H.B. 2287**
Arkansas	Amends the Deceptive Trade Practices Act; defines certain terms; requires solicitors for advertisements on school calendars to make certain disclosures; relates to funds raised for the school and disclosures of the percentage or lack of receiving a percentage. **H.B. 2000**
California	Prohibits the governing board of a school district from entering into a contract that grants exclusive advertising rights, or grants the right to the exclusive sale of carbonated beverages, throughout the district to a person, business, or corporation, unless the governing board of the school district has adopted a policy after a public hearing to ensure that the district has internal controls in place regarding the expenditure of public funds. **A.B. 117**
Delaware	Provides that residential subdivision developers to obtain verification that the local school district has adequate capacity to handle the increased demand that will be caused by the proposed subdivision or pay a voluntary school assessment for each residential lot or unit; provides formula for calculating the voluntary assessment. **H.B. 383**
Illinois	Amends the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; exempts from the taxes imposed by these Acts personal property, including food, purchased through fund-raising events for the benefit of a public or private elementary or secondary school, a group of those schools, or one or more school districts if the events are sponsored by an entity that consists primarily of volunteers; sets other provisions. **H.B. 542** (Cross-listed in 2.10)
Louisiana	Creates the McKinley High School prestige license plate; provides that the monies received from the fees by the McKinley High School Alumni Association shall be used for the restoration and renovation of the Old McKinley High School building. **H.B. 52**
	Creates the Captain Shreve High School prestige license plate; requires the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to collect and forward all fees to the Caddo Parish School Board to be used for school and instructional activities at Captain Shreve High School. **H.B. 141**
Nebraska	Relates to land; changes the powers and duties of the Board of Educational Lands and Funds; eliminates provisions relating to contracts of sale and leases by the board. **L.B. 779**
New Hampshire	Establishes a voluntary school contribution program for the purpose of supporting local school districts; provides that municipalities may send a taxpayer information notice to all of its taxpayers showing the amount of the individual taxpayer's school tax assessment from the prior year; provides that taxpayers may choose to voluntarily remit this amount, in whole or in part, in support of the local school district. **H.B. 734** (Cross-listed in 2.10)

135

Table 2.14 Supplemental Revenues for School Districts (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Mexico	Relates to federal mineral leasing revenues; provides that certain excess revenues be distributed to the Common School Permanent Fund. **S.B. 350**
North Dakota	Provides an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Commissioner of University and School Lands. **H.B. 1013**
	Relates to depreciation of school trust land and surface improvement costs. **H.B. 1084**
	Relates to leasing and sale of school trust lands. **S.B. 2088**
Oklahoma	Relates to schools and school activity funds; modifies deposits in such funds; relates to the board of education in each district and their control over such funds; relates to funds received from vending concessions contracts and school picture contracts; requires certain public notice. **H.B. 1176** (Cross- listed in 2.12)
	Relates to schools, general enrollment fees and nonresident tuition. **H.B. 1296** (Cross-listed in 2.13)
	Relates to public lands; requires monthly distribution of certain funds; establishes formula for distribution of certain trust funds; relates to distributions from the permanent school funds, educational funds and public building funds; relates to trust funds held by custodial banks. **S.B. 36** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.4)
	Relates to public lands and investment of school funds; removes restrictions on investment of certain funds; removes requirement for certain Attorney General opinion; relates to investment limitations and mineral interests. **S.B. 37**
	Relates to apportionment and payment of income to schools; changes nature of funds to be apportioned and distributed; relates to the Commissioners of the Land Office and the State Treasury. **S.B. 60** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
Oregon	Establishes new Eastern Oregon and Western Oregon forestland programs; permits small forestland owners to continue with current Eastern and Western Oregon forestland assessment programs; phases out timber harvest privilege taxes for timber harvested from forestland assessed under new assessment programs; distributes privilege tax revenues collected during phase-out period to State School Fund, Community College Support Fund, and counties. **H.B. 3575**
	Directs Department of Revenue to print checkoff box on personal and corporate tax returns by which taxpayers may elect to not receive surplus kicker refund payments or credits and, as a result of election, donate refunds to public elementary and secondary education; appropriates moneys for which election is made from General Fund to State School Fund. **H.B. 3617**

Table 2.14 Supplemental Revenues for School Districts (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Texas	Relates to fees charged by an independent school district for voluntary educational programs. **H.B. 772**
Utah	Relates to education foundations; expanding the powers of public education foundations; allows public education foundations to participate in risk management fund upon approval by the state risk manager and the respective board of education. **H.B. 232**
	Relates to public education; creates a school land trust program for each public school; provides that the interest on the State School Fund shall be used to fund the program; provides that funds shall go to each public school to enhance academic performance and improve educational excellence. **H.B. 350** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Relates to school and institutional trust lands; modifies the information required on a notice to be filed with the administration regarding pre-existing federal mining claims on trust lands. **S.B. 239**

Table 2.15: School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Authorizes and directs the Teachers' Retirement System Board, boards of education and certain covered public postsecondary education institutions to establish a separate payroll slot for use at each pay period to allow its retirees and employees to purchase group plans for annuities, deferred compensation, disability, casualty, automobile, personal liability, long-term health care, life and health insurance, and other plans offered on a Statewide basis. **H.B. 287**
Alaska	Relates to employee contributions; calculates the contributions and credited service in the public employees' retirement system for noncertificated employees of school districts. **S.B. 9**
Arkansas	Concerns scholarships for surviving children; includes Department of Corrections employees killed in the line of duty; includes volunteer fireman and State Forestry employees killed while fighting fires; includes State Parks employees killed in the line of duty; includes public school teachers killed in the line of duty. **S.B. 156**
California	Deletes the option for an out-of-state candidate for a preliminary single subject credential to complete an examination on the various methods of teaching reading; requires an out-of-state applicant for the preliminary multiple or single subject teaching credential to successfully complete a commission-approved program; appropriates moneys from the Test Development Administration Account to fund the commission for the purpose of completing statutorily mandated test-validation studies. **A.B. 466**
	Requires that provisions of existing law related to collective bargaining in public education employment apply to charter schools, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program; requires the charter school charter to declare whether the charter school is the exclusive public school employer of the employees of the charter school for this purpose. **A.B. 631** (Cross-listed in 2.9)
	Relates to limitations imposed by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code. Deletes and establishes a replacement benefit program. Creates the Teachers' Replacement Benefits Program Fund in the State Treasury, and would continuously appropriate moneys in the fund without regard to fiscal years to pay benefits and administrative expenses. **A.B. 819**
	Establishes the Certificated Staff Performance incentive Act for the purpose of awarding one-time performance bonuses to certificated teachers and other certificated school employees in eligible underachieving schools where the academic performance of pupils significantly improves beyond a minimum percentage growth target. **A.B. 1114**
	Permits the governing board of a school district, the county superintendent of schools, or the county boards of education, in the 1999-2000 fiscal year, to increase the lowest salary on the salary schedule for a certificated employee that meets certain requirements by designating as the lowest salary on the salary schedule an amount not to exceed a specified amount. Sets forth procedures for providing per-pupil incentive to local education agencies for providing this increase. **A.B. 1117**

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Requires, subject to the availability of funding the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to make improvements to increase access to the state basic skills proficiency tests and to improve exam-related services provided to candidates for teaching credentials. Requires the commission to adopt these improvements in consultation with the Department of Finance and to report all improvements to the Legislature. **A.B. 1282**
	Extends the assumption program of loans for education to applicants who agree to provide classroom instruction, commencing with the 2000-01 school year, in school districts serving with a high percentage of teachers holding emergency permits. Warrants for the assumption of student loans for applicants who agree to teach in school districts with a high percentage of teachers holding emergency permits. **S.B. 131**
	Provides that the Teachers' Retirement Board shall require the system to develop a program to provide health care benefits to members of the State Teachers' Retirement System and to their beneficiaries, children, and dependent parents, as defined, and would require the costs incurred by the system to be paid by allocations from the Teachers' Retirement Fund as appropriated for that purpose. **S.B. 159**
	Relates to the State Teachers' Retirement Law. Establishes minimum annual allowance amounts payable to specified retired members, option beneficiaries, and surviving spouses, which amounts will vary according to the member's years of credited service, subject to specified exclusions and exceptions. Appropriates $1,000,000 from the Teachers' Retirement Fund to pay the administrative costs of implementing these provisions. **S.B. 713**
Connecticut	Changes the method in which State School Readiness Grant appropriations are allocated; increases the share allocated to towns with the poorest and most educationally needy students; allows towns and regional school readiness councils to use grant funds to buy spaces for eligible children in other towns' or regions' programs; extends provision allowing grant use for facility or staff preparation. **H.B. 6832** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Improves bilingual education; requires the State Department of Education to establish an English mastery standard for local schoolboards to measure how well students in bilingual programs are learning English; limits the time a student may spend in bilingual program; establishes grant and loan reimbursement program to encourage college students to become bilingual education and English as a second language teachers; raises standards for bilingual education teachers. **S.B. 1083** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Florida	Re-creates the Teacher Certification Examination Trust Fund within the Education Department without modification; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses. **H.B. 1177**
	Revises provision regarding funding for college-preparatory classes; relates to district interinstitutional articulation agreements; authorizes the provision of performance incentive funds for the effective implementation of remedial reduction plans; provides that interinstitutional

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	articulation agreements include a plan outlining the mechanisms and strategies for improving the preparation of elementary, middle, and high school teachers. **S.B. 1794** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Hawaii	Provides for staggering the terms of the members of the Hawaii Teacher Standards Board. **H.B. 519**
Idaho	Provides legislative intent regarding the expenditures for the public schools; appropriates specified amounts for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 for Public School Income Fund, Educational Support Program, Unemployment Insurance Program, salaries, enhancement programs, technology expenditures including Libraries Linking Idaho Program and the Idaho Council for Technology in Learning. **H.B. 375** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.7)
	Appropriates a specified amount to the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho for Boise State University, Idaho State University, Lewis-Clark State College, the University of Idaho and the Office of the State Board of Education for fiscal year 2000; provides funds for system-wide needs, matching awards, research centers and infrastructure, competitive technology grants and teacher preparation activities. **S.B. 1273** (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.7)
	Appropriates a specific amount to the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho for teacher training for fiscal year 2000; and provides legislative intent that the expenditure of funds for teacher training be at the recommendation of the State Council for Technology in Learning subject to review by the State Board of Education. **S.B. 1275** (Cross-listed in 2.7)
Indiana	Requires a self-insurance program established or maintained by a school corporation for coverage of health care services for the school corporation's employees to meet certain consumer protection requirements; provides that contributions made by employers or employees for coverage of health care services must be deposited into a self-insurance fund and may not be transferred to other accounts or used for any other purpose. **H.B. 2041**
	Changes the effective date of provisions of the 1999 budget bill that changed the primetime education funding formula from a school year formula to a calendar year formula; makes other changes to the school funding formula; changes the Lake County supplemental property tax for schools; moves from October 1 to April 1 the date for the Department of Workforce Development to report on labor demand categories under the vocational education formula; provides for instructional aides. **S.B. 9P** (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.10 and 2.11)
	Provides a cost of living adjustment in 1999 to members of the Public Employees' Retirement Fund who retired or were disabled before July 2, 1997; provides a COLA in 2000 to members of PERF or TRF who retired or were disabled before July 2, 1998; provides a supplemental "thirteenth check" benefit to retired teachers and certain retired public employees on November 1, 1999 and on November 1, 2000. **H.B. 1986**

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Louisiana	Provides a salary adjustment of not less than $3,000 for certain public school teachers having certificates issued by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. **H.B. 718**
	Permits city and parish school boards to establish and implement incentive compensation programs for board employees providing for monetary awards; provides for written policies and procedures; provides for applicability; provides for guidelines for determining performance; provides relative to such monetary awards and other employee rights and benefits. **H.B. 1503**
	Requires the establishment of a program of distinguished educators to provide technical assistance in schools determined under the accountability system to be in need of corrective action. **S.B. 253** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Provides a tuition exemption for school support personnel working in public schools seeking to become certified teachers. **S.B. 1054**
Maine	Changes the method of computing the amount that a town in a school administrative district would be required to pay if it votes to keep an elementary school open against recommendations of the school administrative district Board of Directors; adds a national board certificate issued by a national board for professional teaching standards to the qualifications for a teacher certificate in the State. **S.B. 508** (Cross-listed in 2.16)
	Expands the current college student loan program for teachers to cover graduate study by speech pathologists seeking educational certification. **S.B. 703**
Maryland	Provides State grants to county boards of education for teacher mentoring programs; provides for a certain probationary period of employment for teachers; provides for State stipends and bonuses in the operating budget; allows classroom teachers a State income tax credit for tuition paid for certain courses required to maintain certification; generally relates to qualifications and incentives for teachers in Maryland public school systems. **H.B. 9**
	Establishes the Maryland Teacher Scholarship Program and the Maryland HOPE Scholarship Program; Sets eligibility standards for scholarships under the programs; sets requirements for scholarship recipients; sets the amount that may be awarded; provides for funding for the programs; provides for administration of the programs. **H.B. 189**
	Establishes the Maryland Teacher Scholarship Program and the maryland HOPE Scholarship Program; sets eligibility standards for scholarships under the programs; sets requirements for scholarship recipients; sets the amount that may be awarded; provides for funding for the programs; provides for administration of the programs. **S.B. 131**
	Continues the state and local aid program for teachers who are selected to pursue certification by the National Board for Professional

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Teaching Standards a permanent program; alters the number of teachers who may participate in the program each year. **S.B. 273**
Michigan	Relates to education and board members; provides for appointment of reform school board by mayor in certain school districts; provides a system of public instruction for elementary and secondary schools; provides for the organization and maintenance, and prescribes the powers of schools, school districts, and public school academies; provides for regulations of school teachers and employees; establishes a fund and provides for expenditures. **S.B. 297** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.16)
Mississippi	Provides an allotment of funds under the Minimum Education Program for the salaries of long-term substitute teachers employed by school districts situated in a critical teacher shortage area. **S.B. 2914**
Missouri	Relates to the Educational Employees' Memorial Scholarship; relates to school district employees. **H.B. 778**
Montana	Revises school laws; establishes the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May as the general school election and trustee election date; limits a school district to one levy election in a calendar year; requires a district whose budget exceeds the maximum and that loses ANB to reduce its current general fund budget by the percentage of ANB decrease; adjusts meeting and reporting dates to conform with the May election date; clarifies teacher notice and hearing time limit provisions. **S.B. 460** (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.12)
Nevada	Provides for establishment of program for recruitment and professional development of teachers. **A.B. 47**
	Requires school districts to pay costs for teachers to purchase retirement credit under certain circumstances. **S.B. 9**
	Requires increased salaries for public school teachers with national certification. **S.B. 46**
	Makes appropriation to Department of Education for reimbursement of certain costs of public school teachers to acquire national certification. **S.B. 47**
New Hampshire	Provides for the payment by the retirement system of the cost of group health insurance for eligible retired teachers. **S.B. 187**
New Jersey	Permits retirants from Teachers Pension and Annuity Fund to serve as delegates to convention at which elected trustees of pension fund are chosen. **A.B. 402**
	Permits Joint Retirement system, Public Employee Retirement System, Police and Firemen's Retirement System, State Police Retirement System and Teacher's Pension and Annuity Fund retirees to repay pension funds through deductions from retirement benefit payments. **A.B. 2299**

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Lowers payroll deductions and increases pension benefits for members of first-class county board of education pension funds; reduces interest rate on loans to members and modifies loan repayment provisions. **S.B. 1503**
New Mexico	Amends the Educational Retirement Act to increase the number of institutions whose employees may participate in the alternative retirement plan. **H.B. 168**
	Relates to educational retirement; makes an ad hoc cost-of-living adjustment. **H.B. 221**
	Relates to educational retirement; provides payments on behalf of certain retired members and certain re-employed members who die before recouping the amount of their contributions plus interest. **H.B. 353**
	Relates to educational retirement; changes certain provisions of the Educational Retirement Act pertaining to eligibility of certain transferred employees. **S.B. 582**
	Relates to education; creates a task force to review merit pay for teachers in public schools; makes an appropriation. **S.B. 622**
North Dakota	Relates to postretirement benefit adjustments under the teachers' fund for retirement; relates to the computation of benefits under the teachers' fund for retirement; provides for application. **S.B. 2069**
	Amends and reenacts subsections 2 and 9 of section 15-39.1-04, subsections 1 and 4 of section 15-39.1-10, sections 15-39.1-12, 15-39.1-16, subsection 2 of section 15-39.1-17, sections 15-39.1-20, and 15-39.1-24 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to definitions, eligibility for benefits, vesting, early retirement, annuities, death of member, etc., under the teachers' fund for retirement; repeals section 15-39.1-12.1 of the Code. **S.B. 2070**
	Relates to membership in the teachers' fund for retirement. **S.B. 2204**
	Relates to participation in the Teachers' Fund for Retirement by retired persons who have resumed teaching; provides an effective date; provides an expiration date. **S.B. 2282**
Oklahoma	Requires licensed or certified teachers in alternative education programs, schools or certain other facilities; requires alternative education programs to allow students to participate in graduation exercises and extracurricular activities; relates to funding; requires school districts to supply certain information; requires the Office of Juvenile Affairs to report certain data to the State Department of Education. **H.B. 1284** (Cross-listed in 2.11)

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Relates to schools and Education Leadership Oklahoma program; provides scholarships for certain teachers who seek National Board Certification; provides awards for teachers who complete National Board Certification without the scholarship. **H.B. 1364**
	Creates two Flexible Health Benefits Revolving Funds, one for the educational employees and another for the vocational/technical employees; provides for taxes, funding and the duties of the Tax Commission. **H.B. 1513**
	Relates to the Public Employees Retirement System; relates to police, judges and teachers. **H.B. 1814**
	Relates to retirement contributions and funds; relates to the Teachers' Retirement System in Oklahoma. **S.B. 361**
	Relates to employee benefits; State and Education Employees Group Insurance Board; provides for a task force and hearings; relates to contracts and reimbursement rates or methodology. **S.B. 439**
	Relates to corrections and to duties and powers of the State Auditor and Inspector; requires audit of certain agencies; includes district attorneys, the Department of Corrections, the Oklahoma State and Education Employees Group Insurance Board. **S.B. 750**
	Relates to adoption of school curriculum standards; relates to social studies curriculum; requires the State Textbook Committee to review certain texts; relates to professional development funds. **S.B. 758** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Oregon	Designates education service district as conditionally standard after plan for meeting standard is approved by Superintendent of Public Instruction; allows school district board members of education service district budget committee to be designees of board; requires criminal records check for certain employees of education service districts; validates prior criminal records checks. **S.B. 367** (Cross-listed in 2.5 and 2.16)
Pennsylvania	Amends Public School Code. Further provides for cost of contracts with private residential rehabilitative institutions and for continuing professional education. Provides for each school entity to develop continuing professional education plan containing specified elements, and for continuing education requirements for professional certification. Provides for contracts with alternative education institutions for disruptive students. **H.B. 8** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Rhode Island	Provides for the appropriation of funds for the professional development of teacher assistants. **S.B. 728**
Tennessee	Requires that local boards of education require criminal background checks for applicants for teaching positions or other positions requiring proximity to school children; requires the applicant to pay for the costs of the check; requires an applicant be provided with all criminal background information that will be provided to the local board of education. **H.B. 1017** (Cross-listed in 2.5)

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Authorizes local boards of education to establish salary reduction plans for employees in accordance with Internal Revenue Code; specifies that a local board of education that elects to provide a 403(b) plan must extend membership eligibility in the plan to all of it teachers, all of its full-time non-teachers, or both. **H.B. 1275**
	Clarifies definition of years of service as including service as teacher for insurance purposes. **H.B. 1502**
	Specifies that scholarship loans under the Tennessee Teaching Scholars Act and under the minority teaching fellows program are to be evidenced by notes payable to the corporation and bearing interest at a rate of 9%; directs that the interest begin to accrue on 9/1 after completion of the program or immediately after the termination of the scholarship loan; allows loans to be forgiven under certain circumstances. **H.B. 1279**
Texas	Relates to assistance to low performing public school districts; relates to and provides for the Master Reading Teacher Grant Program; provides for grants to school districts to pay stipends to teachers who are certified master reading teachers. **H.B. 2307** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
	Relates to longevity pay for employees of the School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the School for the Deaf. **S.B. 1354** (Cross-listed in 2.6)
Utah	Provides for the establishment of a reading skills development center at the University of Utah; provides that the center assist school districts identifying assessing and providing instructional intervention programs for students with reading difficulties; provides for a professional teacher development program; provides for a specified appropriation for the center. **H.B. 63** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Virginia	Allows teachers who are Virginia Retirement System members to retire from service with unreduced benefits when they have 30 years of service credit, regardless of age. **H.B. 1613**
	Allows State employees and teachers who are members of the retirement system to retire from service with unreduced benefits when they have 30 years of service credit, regardless of age. **H.B. 1805**
	Increases the health insurance credit for retired state employees and teachers from $2.50 to $4.00 per month for State employees and from $1.50 to $2.50 for teachers for each full year of the retired member's creditable service, not to exceed a maximum monthly credit of $120 for State employees and $75 for teachers. **H.B. 1844**
	Establishes from such funds as may be appropriated and from such gifts, donations, grants, bequests, and other funds as may be received, the National Teacher Certification Incentive Reward Program and Fund. **H.B. 2087**

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Codifies the Virginia Teaching Scholarship Loan Program and sets out the criteria for awards to students pursuing teaching degrees in critical teacher shortage areas, paraprofessionals who are transitioning to licensed teachers, and awards under the Minorities in Teaching Program; provides that students may repay the loans by teaching in an underserved area or in a school with a moderate or high concentration of at-risk students. **H.B. 2607**
	Clarifies that the institutes for training teachers, administrators and librarians, to be established by the Council of Higher Education at no more than 3 sites at public colleges or universities are to provide in-service training in the effective use of educational technology for teachers, administrators and librarians in the elementary and secondary schools. **H.B. 2671** (Cross-listed in 2.7)
	Relates to the Education Accountability and Quality Enhancement Act; makes a variety of changes to the statutes governing teacher preparation, evaluation, and employment. **H.B. 2710**
	Allows teachers who are Virginia Retirement System members to retire from service with unreduced benefits when they have 30 years of service credit, regardless of age. **S.B. 810**
	Allows state employees and teachers who are members of the Virginia Retirement System to retire from service with unreduced benefits when they have 30 years of service credit, regardless of age. **S.B. 818**
	Allows State employees, political subdivision employees, and teachers who are Virginia Retirement System members to retire from service when they have 30 years of service credit, regardless of age; provides political subdivisions participating in the VRS may opt out of this provision by notifying the VRS Board by 07/01/99. **S.B. 876**
	Establishes a State income tax deduction for 20% of the costs incurred by a licensed primary or secondary school teacher for tuition to attend required continuing teacher education courses. **S.B. 877**
	Makes variety of changes to statutes governing teacher preparation, evaluation, and employment, including: (i) directing Board of Education to prescribe by regulation uniform performance standards and criteria to be used by local school boards in evaluating superintendents, (ii) establishing the National Teacher Certification Reward Program to provide annual monetary awards of $5,000 to teachers achieving and maintaining national certification. **S.B. 1145**
Washington	Provides that, subject to available funding, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall conduct summer professional development institutes to provide opportunities for teachers, principals, and other school staff to learn effective research-based strategies for handling disruptive students; creates a grant program to assist schools in providing alternative learning programs and settings for disruptive students in kindergarten through eighth grade. **H.B. 2085** (Cross-listed in 2.11)

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
	Increases per full-time equivalent students in state basic education appropriations provided under this act, including appropriations for salary and benefits increases, is 4.1 percent from the 98-99 school year, and 3.4 percent from the 99-00 school year to the 00-01 school year. **H.B. 2297A** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
	Relates to the sharing of extraordinary investment gains in the Teachers' Retirement System Plan 3; designates procedures for sharing extraordinary investment gains in the system. **H.B. 1023**
	Establishes an excellence in mathematics grant program; establishes an excellence in mathematics training program for teachers. **H.B. 1569** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
West Virginia	Pertains to teacher salary bonus. **H.B. 2349**
	Relates to personal leave for school teachers; provides that a surviving spouse may use the personal leave of his or her spouse under certain circumstances. **H.B. 2612**
	Increases the maximum ratio of service personnel per 1000 students in net enrollment from 43 1/2 to 43 6/10 for low density counties and to 44 1/2 for high density counties; increases pay of service personnel for college or comparable credit; changes the percent of the replacement value of bus fleets included in the calculation of the allowance in the foundation school program for transportation. **H.B. 2402** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.8)

Table 2.16: Other Education Funding Legislation

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Specifies that each child who enrolls in a public school, whether or not the child is required by law to enroll, is subject to the school attendance and truancy laws of the State; provides an effective date; has as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution. **S.B. 16B**
Alaska	Relates to school records and driver license records of certain children. **S.B. 27**
Arkansas	Provides that as otherwise specifically provided by law, all meetings, formal or informal, special or regular, of the governing bodies of all municipalities, counties, townships, and school districts on all boards, bureaus, commissions, or organizations of the State of AR, except grand juries, supported wholly or in part by public funds or expending pubiic funds, shall be public meetings; relates to executive sessions and public officers. **S.B. 901**
California	Appropriates a specified sum from the General Fund, a specific sum would be allocated for the payment of claims by local agencies and school districts for reimbursement of state-mandated local costs; provides reimbursement to local agencies of those state-mandated local programs that were not suspended pursuant to statute for this time period. **A.B. 1110**
Hawaii	Prohibits the distribution of sample tobacco products on or in any public street, sidewalk, or park, or within 1,000 feet of any school attended by minors; prohibits the distribution of tobacco promotional materials within 1,000 feet of any school attended by minors. **H.B. 294**
Idaho	Appropriates an amount to the Superintendent of Public Instruction/State Department of Education for fiscal year 2000; limits the number of full-time equivalent positions; provides legislative intent that funds may be used to assist in defraying expenses relating to the discharge of the Superintendent of Public Instruction's official duties; and reappropriates unexpended and unencumbered moneys to be used for development of exiting standards. **S.B. 1271**
Maine	Changes the method of computing the amount that a town in a school administrative district would be required to pay if it votes to keep an elementary school open against recommendations of the school administrative district Board of Directors; adds a national board certificate issued by a national board for professional teaching standards to the qualifications for a teacher certificate in the State. **S.B. 508** (Cross-listed in 2.15)
Maryland	Adds certain schools and educational institutions to the classes of electric customer that may use net energy metering in connection with solar electric generation. **S.B. 271**

Table 2.16 Other Educaiton Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Michigan	Relates to education and board members; provides for appointment of reform school board by mayor in certain school districts; provides a system of public instruction for elementary and secondary schools; provides for the organization and maintenance, and prescribes the powers of schools, school districts, and public school academies; provides for regulations of school teachers and employees; establishes a fund and provides for expenditures. **S.B. 297** (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.15)
Mississippi	Provides that a school district entitled to expendable 16th Section Township Funds shall have 12 months to assert a claim for its share of such funds against the custodial school district; provides that for purposes of dividing Township Funds, school districts shall base their lists of school children on their end of the first month enrollment. **H.B. 1143**
	Provides that any county having lieu lands which were sold and the sale proceeds paid to the county and invested in bonds, the last of which matured before 1977, and the county failed to remit such proceeds to the school district entitled to same, the county may make restitution to the school district for the principal amount of the bonds. **H.B. 1411**
	Authorizes student assessment standards for student promotion and graduation in the public schools; defines standards for the implementation of a performance-based accreditation system for individual schools and school districts; requires any school district under a conservatorship to reimburse the State Department of Education for the salary and other actual costs related to the duties of the conservator. **S.B. 2156** (Cross-listed in 2.11)
Nebraska	Appropriates funds to aid in carrying out the provisions of Legislative Bill 272 which eliminates the office of county superintendent of schools. **L.A. 272**
	Relates to schools; eliminates the office of county superintendent of schools; provides for county school administrators; changes and eliminates provisions relating to the change of boundaries of school districts, county committees, and the State committee for the reorganization of School Districts; changes the powers and duties relating to school administration, truancy, and scholl finance. **L.B. 272** (Cross-listed in 2.1)
Nevada	Makes various changes relating to discipline of pupils. **A.B. 521**
New Hampshire	Requires school districts, when applying to the Commissioner of Education for authority to make emergency expenditures and over expenditures, to send a copy of such application to the Commissioner of Revenue Administration; requires the Commissioner of Education to notify the Commissioner of Revenue Administration of any such authorization given. **H.B. 262**

Table 2.16 Other Education Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Jersey	Establishes a method for the apportionment of costs for school districts constituted from a municipality and another municipality which is also an incorporated village. **S.B. 1466**
North Dakota	Provides for school district reorganization bonuses. **S.B. 2441**
Oklahoma	Relates to the powers and duties of a board of education; allows certain in-district travel to be included in travel reimbursement policy. **H.B. 1386**
Oregon	Directs State Board of Higher Education and State Board of Education to meet as joint boards of education for the purpose of reaching joint policy determinations; authorizes use of moneys appropriated from General Fund for student aid or other incentives that encourage resource sharing. **S.B. 868**
Tennessee	Clarifies procedure to be used by State Insurance Committee, Local Government Insurance Committee and Local Education Insurance Committee in entering into contracts with insurance service providers. **H.B. 1501**
Texas	Relates to the disposition of surplus and salvage property of certain institutions of higher education; relates to governing boards of university systems; provides a preference for transferring the property directly to a public school or school district before disposing of property in another manner; provides for an Internet site. **H.B. 3226**
Virginia	Provides for immunity from liability for school board employees administering insulin or glucagon upon prescriber authorization and parental consent to students diagnosed with diabetes. **S.B. 889**

Table 3
1999 State School Finance Legislation Totals by Category

Category of Legislation	Number of Bills	Number of States
State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education	63	33
Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems	4	3
Lottery and Gaming Funds Used for Education	7	5
School Infrastructure Funding	93	35
School Safety Funding	18	11
Special Education Funding	36	24
Technology Funding	26	17
Transportation Funding	18	16
Charter School Funding	41	20
Tax Bases and Taxation for Education	70	31
Special Purpose Education Program Funding	139	40
Budgeting and Fiscal Management	36	16
Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding	6	5
Supplemental Revenues for School Districts	24	14
School Employee Compensation and Personnel Issues	90	31
Other Education Funding Legislation	24	20

Table 4
Comparison of Selected Categories of 1999 State School Finance Legislation:
1994-1999 Legislative Sessions

Category of Legislation	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education	36	31	37	51	50	63
Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems	4	5	4	6	4	4
Lottery and Gaming Funds Used for Education	4	4	1	4	3	7
School Infrastructure Funding	18	37	41	70	60	93
School Safety Funding	4	12	6	3	8	18
Special Education Funding	19	13	21	18	32	36
Technology Funding	4	5	12	29	19	26
Transportation Funding	5	8	10	17	17	18
Charter School Funding	3	9	12	14	21	41
Tax Bases and Taxation for Education	13	35	32	71	85	70

Table 5
Comparison of Selected Categories of 1999 State School Finance Legislation:
1996-1999 Legislative Sessions

Category of Legislation	1996	1997	1998	1999
Special Purpose Education Program Funding	35	96	98	139
Budgeting and Fiscal Management	31	44	30	36
Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding	8	10	9	6
Supplemental Revenues for School Districts	8	10	8	24
School Employee Compensation and Personnel Issues	22	47	53	90
Other Education Funding Legislation	19	43	33	24

Figure 1
State School Finance Legislation Totals: 1994-1999
(Number of Bills Passed per Session)